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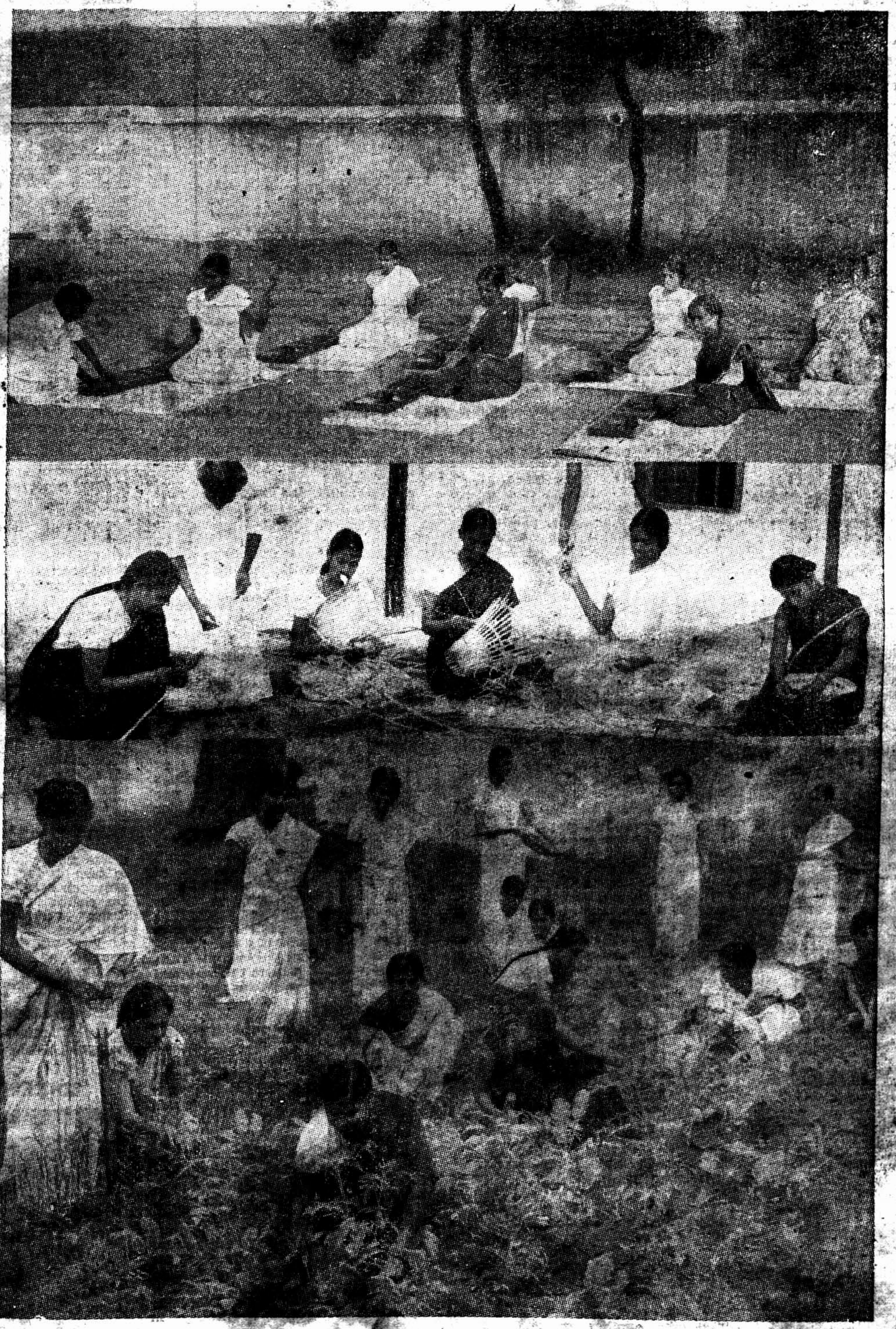
MAHATMA'S MISSION GOES ON



Trained by the "Women's Welfare Department" of the Madras Government eve learns cottage industries like spinning and basket-making (above) besides tailoring, knitting, and embroidery and takes keen interest in the "Grow More Food" campaign.

SUN MYTHS BEHIND EASTER CULT

(SEE PAGE 6)

OPERATION RAINFALL

★

P. G. Krishnayya

SCIENTISTS are now making the first attempt to end New York's drought. Whether they will succeed in ending the city's water shortage is the subject of intense controversy among meteorologists as well as laymen.

It started with a simple accident. Vincent Schaefer, a machinist-turned-scientist, was experimenting with an ordinary home freezer a dol. 240 supercold ice-box. His problem was to learn how cold the freezer had to become before ice crystals would form in the air. It was hot in Schenectady that day in July, 1946, and Schaefer was having a hard time keeping the cold box cold enough. To lower the temperature he dropped three small blocks of dry ice (80 degrees below zero Centingrade) into the base of the box. The mercury fell sharply, but something else rose, a swirl of tiny ice crystals, millions and millions of them. They climbed from the base till they were encompassed by the small moisture cloud formed by Schaefer's breath. They lingered a moment, sparkling, multiplying in size and unmber. Then they fell, swiring, like a miniature snowstorm. That was the world's first man-made snowstorm. Schaefer's Cold-Box Experiment was the basic step in the theory of artificial rainmaking. The box itself is now recognized as the cradle of the process by which other scientists hope to set off actual cloudbursts, by which Dr. Wallace E. Howell hopes to replenish the city's half-empty reservoirs before summer.

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His problem is far from simple. Schaefer worked in an ideal laboratory setup; the watershed is a cauldron and an ice box on the same day; its moistures, its temperatures and its winds are unpredictable as the weather itself.

Even Howell won't hazard a guess. "I think the chances are good enough to be worth the expense, he says, but it is still just an experiment. We know we can produce some rainfall. We have done it The question is, how much? Howell has made arrangements with the North-east Weather Service, a private agency in Boston to warm him of approaching storms, chiefly north-easters, and heavy rain clouds coming in from the Ohio Valley.

As soon as they warn me, he says, I will rush down from Hoston to Floyd Bennet and pick up one of the Police Department planes for a seeding run in the Catskills. Of course, our problem will be to seed the clouds at the right time and to make sure they loose their rain where we want it to fall, right over the watersheds.

The experiment will be the first, he said, to divide such storms into basic types and to check them day by day, against weather records that go back 15 years. The big difficulty will be to know whether we caused the rainfall or whether it would have come naturally, he explains If we

(Continued on Page 31)

'THE ONLY RESCUE'

Pulse in The Louisville Courier-Journal

ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

AN AERIAL GYMNAST IS THE SWALLOW-TAILED KITE, WHO DEFTLY PICKS UP SNAKES AND INSECTS AND CONSUMES THEM ON THE WING!
FLYING OVER FOREST FIRES IT HUNTS INSECTS DRIVEN UPWARD BY BLAZE
WOODCHUCKS
DURING HIBERNATION IN THEIR UNDERGROUND BURROWS, BREATHE ONLY ONCE EVERY SIX MINUTES!
the DWARF TREES OF JAPAN ARE LESS THAN THREE FEET HIGH, THOUGH SOME ARE 600 YEARS OLD! PURPOSELY STUNTED TO FIT THE ARTISTIC MINIATURE GARDENS, SOME OF THESE TINY REPLICA TREES ARE WORTH THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS
©1946, CHUCK THORNDIKE

WEEK-END FUN

THOSE WERE THE DAYS!

An old-age pensions officer was questioning an elderly woman with a zeal worthy of a nobler cause.

"And now", he said, "we come to two important questions: Have you ever been in receipt of parish relief?"

"Never!" answered the woman.

The officer turned to the last question on the list.

"Tell me", he said, "have you ever been in the hands of the police?"

Shyly she hung her head.

"Come, come", he said; 'tell me the truth!"

"Well", she whispered at last, "I don't see as it's any business of the Government. But in my young days I was a cook, and, you know, girls will be girls, but still",—proudly—"he was a sergeant!"

★

"I haven't seen you at church lately, William", said the vicar. "What's the matter?"

"My daughter's learning to play the harp", replied William.

"But what's that got to do with it?"

"Well, I'm not so keen on going to Heaven as I was!"

★

A man who was wearing a hearing-aid got into a taxi whose driver displayed great interest in the gadget.

"Are those things any good?" he asked. The passenger replied that he would be lost without it.

"Ah, well", said the driver with a sigh, "nearly all of us has something wrong. Take me, for instance. I can hardly see."

★

"You told me you had to see the dentist yesterday, but I saw you at the football match."

"Yes, sir. The dentist plays in goal."

"A man bought a dog for five pounds, then sold him. How much did he lose?"

"What did he sell him for?"

"Chewing the piano leg".

★

The thrifty wife had persuaded her husband to buy a small cask of beer instead of going each night to the local pub.

When he had drunk the first glass, his wife said: "Now, John lad, you can reckon you've saved a penny".

"You're right, lass", replied John. "I'll draw another one and make it twopence we've saved. At this rate I'll soon be able to buy thee a fur coat."

★

A very short woman said to the millinery assistant who came forward: "I've come to buy a hat, but I don't want you to tell me that any particular shape adds to my height. I've had to listen to that so many times that it makes me feel dumpy. Am I?"

"No, indeed," replied the assistant, who promised that no matter how many hats the customer tried on she would not say anything about her height.

The woman tried on hat after hat, and at last selected a shape that suited her. The assistant expressed honest admiration.

"You couldn't find anything more becoming. It suits the way you wear your hair, and the quill adds to your——"

She clapped a hand over her mouth.

"Well?" asked the customer, indignantly.

"Your literary appearance", finished the tactful assistant.

★

This story comes from one of the more spacious headquarters occupied by Britain's National Coal Board.

A prominent official was seen hurrying towards the exit of the building. As he entered the hall, he called a shade testily to one of the attendants: "Is my car ready?"

A stranger, sitting in the shadows of the hall awaiting an interview, was heard to murmur: "Our car, sir, our car".

The immortal William Tell is said to have shot an apple from his son's head, but C. G. (Buckshot) Wilson, of St. Joseph, Missouri, can claim to have beaten that. Wilson has shot an apple from his own head!

He first set up a stuffed crow with an apple on its head. Ths was connected to the trigger of a crossbow. Then he stood with his back to the crow and lined up another cross-bow and arrow over his shoulders, sighting with the aid of a mirror.

The arrow he loosed hit the apple on the crow's head and also tripped the trigger connected with the first crossbow. The second arrow pierced the apple on Wilson's head. We wonder what William Tell would have said to that!

★

Strange But True!

ANYTHING TO OBLIGE: Requested to keep his dog on a lead in Handsworth Park, Birmingham, a man complied—with a lead 25 feet long.

INTO TEMPTATION: A 70-year-old-Los Angeles wife has been granted divorce because her husband (aged 71) attended a church with "too many pretty girls in the choir"

SUNDAY SCHOOL FOR DOGS, to teach them road sense, is opening in Shefield.

SUPER-BREAKFAST: A hen has laid an egg weighing 7 ounces, with a diameter of 9 ins, at Millfield House Falkland.

HUNGRY: Chuch mice have eaten £10 worth of parts from an organ at Perranuthoe, Cornwall.

PRIZEWINNER: River Derwent was fished for 5 hours by 25 members of the Leeds Co-operative Society's angling club, who made a 70-mile journey there and back. Winner caught one 1-ounce dace.

SWEET SURPRISE: Ignoring whisky and cigarettes, a burglar stole 2lb. of sugar at South Marston, Wilts.

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW FACES-III

★

By H. Heffernan

WHERE they come from no one cares—just so long as they look like potential box-office wreckers. That seems to be Hollywood's credo in signing up youngsters it believes will forge their way to stardom before 1950 ends.

They come from radio, television, Broadway, little theatres, night clubs, out of high school classes. They're coming across the ocean from England, France and Italy. Latest marathoner to arrive as one of the most promising of the new-face contenders is Richard Todd, who travelled all the way to the Warner Bros. lot in Burbank from England.

Mr. Todd is being catalogued—and not so privately—as the biggest star sensation of 1950 and all because of a little sleeper made in Britain by the Warners, called "The Hasty Heart." Actually, Warners sent their troupe to England for this movie only for the purpose of getting some of their impounded funds out of hock. They came out with a great picture—and, what's more, with Richard Todd!

On his first trip to Hollywood and the United States, Todd shows himself to be a mild-mannered but determined young man, who is a contradiction in eloquence and restraint.

●

One of the first things he admitted was that, as much as he liked his amazingly successful new movie career, he still considers it primarily a means to an end. "I'm saving my money", he says, "to buy back my ancestral lands in Scotland, and maybe even a small island off the Scottish coast."

This island is called Inch Morrach or Drunkard's Island, and it covers only 200 acres and is practically uninhabited. But his Scotch-Irish-English descent makes Todd a man of the country. He says so himself, and what he wants to do most of all is go back to the land and live off it.

Meantime he finds himself an important new star, already highly rated as an Academy Award possibility; a bridegroom of five months, and all set to start his first Hollywood motion picture.

The film is "Lightning Strikes Twice", in which he will have another potential star of 1950, Ruth Roman, as his leading lady. It is based on Margaret Echard's novel, "Man Without Friends", and will be directed by King Vidor.

Having spoken a heart warming Scottish burr in "The Hasty Heart", it was inevitable that Todd would have to turn to the drawl of a western American for his first picture here. His character in "Lightning Strikes Twice" is described as "a singularly handsome and magnetic man in his early 30's (Todd is 30 years old), the Spanish and English blood having combined to give him the best of both nationalities. He would have been a rich man of the Southwest had he not sold everything he owned to pay for

(Continued on Page 4)

'UNHEARD PIPING'

Fitzpatrick in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

OUR AMERICAN LETTER

By P. G. Krishnayya

Divide World Into Two Areas And Scrap U. N.!

AN article by Dr. Frederick Seitz, Research Professor of Physics at the University of Illinois, published in the currrnt issue of "The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists", has already made a great impression on the Government.

The article is very long, and only a brief summary of the important points is given below:—

(1) No genuinely broad compromise is possible between the Soviet system and ours though minor issues may be compromised. If the Russians accepted our concept of the freedom of the mind, their subsequent internal revolution would be the greatest in history. If we tried to make our pattern conform to theirs, either voluntarily or by force, we would be compelled to forsake our most cherished traditions concerning freedom of self-expression, and probably lose most of the material benefits we enjoy today.

(2) He is inclined to believe that the only condition under which a tranquil peace could be maintained would be one in which the world would be divided rather rigidly into units, surrounded by relatively impermeable walls and between which there would be a very limited flow of culture.

Though commercial relations and technical exchanges on a fair scale might be possible, there would have to be perfect understanding that all types of proselytizing would be taboo across the borders of a given unit. Probably it would then be well to abandon the United Nations, replacing it with one which would deal principally with methods of exchanging material goods and with similar problems.

(3) If Russia did not employ the crudest methods of proselytizing, Soviet culture probably would stop at its present boundaries. Hence the Comintern is unlikely to abandon present policy unless it proves to be less practical than an alternative.

(4) If we do not want Western civilization to be overwhelmed we must produce that proof.

(a) Through a vigorous programme of international negotiation, during which we continue to give economic support to non-Comintern nations and to propose effective disarmament with adequate inspection;

(b) By maintaining the strength of the Western nations at a level so great that Russia will not be willing to attack us without grave danger to herself. We must begin with an acceleration of our military programme, but I doubt that there is an alternative that offers fewer risks.

(5) We might keep our military programme within present bounds during vigorous negotiations through 1950, but we cannot afford to delay acceleration any longer.

(6) The time is ripe for physicists and scientists in general to devote a much larger fraction of their time to research of military interest.....in that frontier region where a high degree of imagination and specialized knowledge is involved. A leave of absence system, in which leading scientists can have freedom to spend uninterrupted time in military laboratories is preferable to the consulting and visiting system now in vogue. As for political interferences, who among us will feel sinless if he has remained passively by while Western culture was being overwhelmed?

(7) Something like the wartime Office of Scientific Research and Development with contracting powers and balanced and decentralized authority should be established. The chief should be one of those vigorous wartime scientific leaders whom scientists admire and trust. The Atomic Energy Commission shows a pronounced tendency to confine authority to the Washington offices.

(8) We may have to contract our standard of living to accelerate the military programme to the scale needed; but otherwise the opportunity for a peaceful solution of world problems without loss of our intellectual freedom may be lost.

It was Dr. Seitz by the way who in 1946 said he thought the Russians would have the atomic bomb within five years.

Peril To U. S.

Racial segregation offers a fruitful field for Communists, machine politicians and white-supremacy demagogues because all three groups essentially are enemies of democracy and seek to promote antagonisms and fears

That is one of the principal points set forth in a pamphlet on segregation issued by the American Missionary Association's Department of Race Relations at Fisk University as an educational guide. It was written by Margaret C. McCulloch and was based on a broad survey of segregation practices under the department's direction. The Race Relations staff at Fisk University has been organized for a fulltime professional study of the problems of minority groups in an effort to apply the techniques of social science to the modification of public practices which sustain the diverse forms of racism in this country. Herman H. Long is head of the Department. The pamphlet asserts that segregation can be done away with in this country without violence, trickery or the breaking of laws. It warns that the coerced man is never on the right side, but is at best restrained from doing evil. It declares that boring from within and all other crooked ways must be set aside or we shall undermine the very human brotherhood we intend to create.

The primary appeal, the pamphlet stated, must be to man's reverence for God, to his goodwill towards his fellowman and to his respect for the integrity of his own soul. We will try to change laws rather than break them, but use all the freedom they allow us until we can get them changed, the pamphlet declared.

We will be patient with those who are less informed or more afraid. We will treat those who oppose us with invincible goodwill. We will try to create by our spirit and methods, trust and security in men's minds so that they may look into the whole matter open-eyed and unafraid.

Segregation was a network of rules and customs designed to maintain white supremacy, the report found. It added that segregation was separation only incidentally, that basically its object was to make the Negro a second-class citizen. The practice of segregation was not confined to the South, but was a national evil that manifested itself in every section of the country, the report asserted. It was usually thought of as a Southern fault because in that region it affected nearly three-quarters of the Negro population and was backed by law, custom and threats of violence, the report added.

The basic form of segregation in the country at large was residential, the report noted, with restrictive real estate covenants barring minority groups from certain premises and neighbourhoods. Also, it added, many business firms, hospitals, schools and churches practised segregation, and many hotels and restaurants pretended they had no facilities or room for Negroes.

Segregation was the "Achilles Heel" of America in world affairs, the report said, and on domestic level it represented bad economics, with its lowering of mass purchasing, sickness, crime and property waste in the ghettoes of the cities. The pamphlet submits an action programme for individuals, families, churches, schools, employers and trade unions. It calls for group action on the political and legal levels: urges employers and unions to see that Negroes are hired and upgraded fairly, recommends appropriate race relations courses for schools, colleges and workers' clinics and asks for a broad frontal attack by organized religion

AMERICAN PROFESSOR'S PLAN TO END EAST-WEST COLD WAR

PRINCESS ALY KHAN'S BABY

Princess Aly Khan (former Rita Hayworth) with her baby daughter Yasmin, at the Berner Obeerlandes.

MEN WHO MAKE YOUR WORLD

Nehru Listed Among Big Ones

TODAY'S LEADERS ..... MEN WHO MAKE YOUR WORLD. By Members of the Overseas Press Club of America, New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 319 pp. Dol. 3.50.

This book is more attractive than its title. The editorial committee, beset by the usual difficulties of choice, limited the field to persons in public affairs, although it recognized that a century hence Prokofiev or Picasso might be credited with having had much more to do with the making of our world than perhaps Reuther or Hoffman. The committee disclaims any intention of selecting the men most likely to achieve immortality, "an engaging pastime but one best left to posterity," writes James M. Minifie in "Saturday Review."

"Our purpose has been to paint a picture of this maladjusted world through the character and achievement of its leaders," John Barkham, spokesman of the editorial committee, points out.

Hence we get thumbnails of Stalin and Attlee, Oppenheimer and Truman, Thorez and Churchill, Franco and Nehru, among others. Incidentally, the names of the Pope and General Smuts were among those which came closest to winning unanimous nomination from the hundreds of correspondents polled.

The committee selected its authors, and having done so left them to deal with their subjects in their own way and their own style. Thus it avoided the dreary monotony which the heavy editorial hand is too apt to produce in the name of "removing inequalities of style." The styles are varied, the syntax at times idiosyncratic, but the pieces are all lively reading, authoritative, informative.

The choice of subject and writer has often been unusually happy, as witness Stephen White's piece on J. Robert Oppenheimer, Richard Mowrer on King Abdullah, and Herbert Matthews on Winston Churchill.

Mr. White insists that without Dr. Oppenheimer in charge of Los Alamos it is probable that there would have been no atom bomb. According to Mr. While, the contributions Dr. Oppenheimer made to the bomb itself as a physical machine must always be considered secondary to the social function he played at Los Alamos, where every sort of complication had to be dealt with. Similarly, his influence was strong in the determination of post-war atomic policy, and Mr. White shows in some detail how the split in ideas developed. This is important for our understanding of the present international position, for, as Mr White says "The Los Alamos discussions have become the essentials of the East-West division: they created the stand that the United States finally decided upon, and their general unacceptability to the Russians has been a large factor in dividing the world."

In a book of this nature a reviewer

(Continued on Page 30)

Novel Of Partition

THE WORLD IS A BRIDGE. By Christine Weston. Scribners. 276 pp. Dol. 3.

The favourite literature about India in the U.S.A. comes broadly under three categories (1) Poverty; (2) Hindu-Muslim Riots; and (3) Maharajas.

If one combines these three, one has a book which might climb into the best sellers' list and also be taken by the movies which will make the author fairly rich. Christine Weston in this novel churns these three ingredients to a fury. India on the eve of independence furnishes the setting of Christine Weston's new novel, the fight of Hindu against Muslim the action. The Hindu Rani of the predominantly Muslim principality of Khatakpur, decides to bulwark her uneasy regime by offering the post of Finance Minister to one of the most respected men in India, a Muslim, a Congress Party member and an old fighter for independence. She foolishly entrusts negotiations to her playboy son, the Maharajah, who in a burst of childish rebellion gives the job to the patriot's son. The two young men, a young married couple and the attractive Rani form a glamorous house party background for the violence of Britain's last weeks in India.

The mood of this novel is confusion, suspicion, anxiety.

I trust there will be enough lifebelts to go around, the young finance minister cynically remarks In the author's words: "It has all come to pass and with a staggering suddenness, the precipitate granting of Dominion Status by the British, the acceptance of the principle of Pakistan, the formation of a Boundary Commission to decide where the new boundaries must be laid. And with this there stood revealed the inexorable, unacknowledged truth that partition spelled ruin and catastrophe for millions. Hindu and Muslim alike.

The best part of the novel is the Indian background the best character the old patriot's wife, a Muslim grand dame, who has spent many a day in British jails. In her you feel a character on the scale of the situation which the author portrays so vividly, with so much sympathy and imagination, in spite of her somewhat cardboard cast.

PATTER

HOUSES OF CARDS

By Asude

YOU know how to build a house of cards? If you don't, come to Delhi. There are men here who can teach you. They don't call them "Houses of Cards," of course, for they have a much better name for it. They call them "Pre-fabricated Houses. Pre-fabricated. You wouldn't know what "prefabrication" means till you see the houses—and heard the men who built them.

The difference between plain "fabrication" and "pre-fabrication" is, of course, that in the latter case, you work up the "fabrication" months before the discovery. You need brains to do it. We have them here, at Delhi.

But I have not the slightest desire to talk to you about "fabrication" or "pre-fabrication" That is a job divided between our Ministers and M.P.s. The Ministers have the "pre-fabricated" houses and the M. P.s talk about them. It is a way they have in our Parliament. What this is leading up to is a dissertation on "Aposiopesis."

If you wish to go away now, you may. It is not every stomach which can stand stuff of that kind of a Sabbath morning. But I tell you, this is going to be instructive. Illuminating. Educative. You do need a spot of "education". now and then, don't you?

You never heard that word before, did you? "Aposiopesis" No, you didn't. Nor did I, even a week ago. I got it in the House only three days back. No, not a "House of Cards". I am talking of THE House. Parliament. You don't call the Parliament a "House of Cards." It is still standing, you know.

But I set the ball rolling with that, "pre-fabrication" cue because that is how I got that word "Aposiopesis."

You must have read the great song-and-dance in Parliament over that trifle of 18 lakhs gone to glory over a few hundreds of card-houses built in Delhi for the refugees. Mr. Kamath kicked up a lot of dust—or shall we say dirt?—over the affair, ending up with the Minister striking an attitude blended of the boy on the burning deck and Napoleon on the "Bellerphon", and taking the whole blame on his own head.

We, in the Press Gallery, thought that that would put the kybosh on further "speechification." But no. There was still another Boanarges craking himself up for a fresh barrage This is how he started: "Yes, we can understand all that. The Minister takes the blame. But boild down, what does it come to? Is it a case of pre-fabrication, or pre-varication, or platitudini—" and then, he stopped. And sat down.

We all know the word he was trying to spit out. Platitudinisation. Yes, but why did he not say it? A fine, fruity word, just the stuff to give the Parliament. What fly stung him to stop midway and leave us in the air?

The matter was threshed out in the lobby. Every man gave his view, and then, our G.O.M. came in, and said that it was a case of "Aposiopesis." He said it with the ease of a man shooting out little pellets like "Nebuchadnezzer" or "Heliogabalus" from the corner of his mouth. We were impressed.

What was "Aposiopesis." ? He explained. It had nothing to do with apotheosis, nor was it half-brother to apoplexy. "Aposiopesis", the G.O.M. declaimed, was a figure in rhetoric, and it meant a deliberate sudden breaking-off in speech."

The reason why we were not familiar with the word was that it was a rare orchid, of ancient lineage, and the moderns had not the flair of the old masters to use it with effect. Cicero, we understood, was a great dab at it, and so, we were told, was Sheridan. Burke was not.

Put in a nutshell, it consists in working your audience up to a pitch of excitement, and then, when they are all keyed up for your final fireworks, you just come to a sudden, dead stop. The effect is startling, not to say devastating, a thousand times more deadly than verbal pyrotechnics.

The void becomes full of a thousand unspoken synonyms and sentiments. Every member of the audience fills up the gap with his own imaginings, — and whilst a peroration would have sounded like mere ranting, the sudden halt smites you with the deadliness of a hammer-stroke. That, we were told, was "Aposiopesis."

That was very fine, and just like our very own G. O. M. It went down with most of the audience but I had my doubts. For, I had seen the face of the man when he flopped down to his seat. And I had seen just another face like that about twenty years ago when I was at the Bar. There was much of a muchness bet ween the two faces. It made me thoughtful.

You see, that man at the Bar had no "Aposiopesis" in him. Just a plain lawyer like the rest of us. What happened was that even whilst he was speaking, the opposing Advocate sent a Ruling of the High Court tobogganning down the table at him. The Ruling was wrapped in a bound volume of the Calcutta Law Reports and it hit him where it souldn't have,—the place where he packed his lunch.

After that, that lawyer spoke no more. He sat down. It was no Aposiopesis. Just common-or-garden mayhem.

But nobody had hit this froth-blower on the midriff. Then why this sudden deflation? And in the midst of a word, too. I distinctly remembered that he had broken off in the midst of that word "Platitudinisation." Just "Platitudini—" and then a dead stop. I was not satisfied at all. It looked as if there was more in it than mere "Aposiopesis".

So, I went straight to the horse to get the trip from his own mouth. And I got it from the mouth, too.

To start with, I got a shock when I faced him. The man seemed to have grown twenty years older since he left the floor of the house. And that was just an hour ago. When speaking, he looked like being fifty-five. And now, he seemed to be a gibbering doddering old man nearing eighty.

No, "gibbering" would be wrong. For, he would not speak, I asked him, what was the trouble. But not a word. He simply glared at me. Then I pleaded. I told him all about "Aposiopesis" and asked him if that was the trouble.

At last, the man relented. He did not speak, no. He put his hand in his right coat-pocket, took out something from it, and spread it out on his palm. I saw. And I found that the G.O.M. was wrong and I was right.

He had on his palm a beautiful piece of denture,—a plastic plate with a gleaming row of teeth, —BUT IN TWO PIECES. It was the price of trying such crackers as "Platitudinisation" in Parliament.

'GUESS MAYBE YOU DON'T KNOW ME, BUD!'

Herblock in The Washington Post

(Continued from Page 2)

's defence when accused of the mur-er of his wife."

HOLLYWOODS' NEW FACES-III

★

Shortly after his arrival in early nuary, Todd started riding lessons— t that he can't ride, and expertly— t heretofore he has ridden only an glish saddle. He's also taking gui-r lessons, which are likely to seem nsiderably different from those he ok for the bagpipes in "The Hasty art."

Todd arrived in Hollywood with his ide, Catherine Bogle, whom he met ur years ago while both were work-g in a London repertory theatre. ey credit Jane Wyman with play-g cupid, because it was she who ged them on to take the vows and en insisted on setting the date. This s last August, while Todd was ap-aring with Miss Wyman in "Stage ight" for Alfred Hitchcock

Mrs. Todd is small, blonde and ottish, and for the present at least considerably more interested in her sband's film career than in her own terrupted stage career. She is 23 rs old, cute as a button, and Rich-l calls her "Kitty"

They were relieved when they got the train to discover that Southern lifornia wasn't actually snow-bound they had been led to believe as ir train sped through the snow ntry approaching Hollywood. They re most impressed with the friend-ss of the film people, the helpful-s and talent for organization of American studio and the vast dis-ces from one place to another: for example, from New York to Hollywood, from the Beverly Hills Hotel to Burbank.

Todd is reluctant to talk about his war experiences, which were many and violent. He served in both the Commandoes and the British Para-troops, was badly wounded in the head and at one time had both shoulders broken.

He saw service for seven years, having enlisted at 20. He considers this time lost only insofar as his career is concerned, and now he is beginning to make up even for that.

●

One of the memorable incidents of his early years and one that deeply influenced his life was his meeting with John Barrymore when Todd was not yet 10 years old. He met the colourful actor through a cousin in London. who was a good friend of John's. So impressed was Todd that he felt there could be nothing finer in life than to become an actor. Which he has, and through great work and diligence.

His sensational rise is not of the overnight variety, despite its seeming so Todd studied acting seriously in and around London from the time he was a boy Upon discharge from service, he went through three years of hard work in repertory companies.

After "The Hasty Heart", he appeared with Valerie Hobson in "Eternal Journey" for Associated British Pictures, then he did "Stage Fright." When he returns to London after "Lightning Strikes Twice", in May, Todd expects to be starred in a film adaptation of the Thomas Hardy classic, "The Mayor of Casterbridge."

Vincent Sherman, who directed "The Hasty Heart", is glowing in his estimate of Todd as a performer. He is just as warm in his appreciation of the actor as a man. He tells the story of the day on the set during the filming of a particularly difficult scene. The director had worked Todd for several hours and then walked over and placed a hand on his shoulder. "'The boy's body was absolutely flaming', Sherman said. "I could feel the heat through his shirt." And only then did the director learn that Todd had been working with a raging fever of 103

TAUGHT THE DOG A LESSON

★

When all else fails to stop a dog from barking, try electronics. That's the advice of W. J. McGoldrick of Minneapolis, who has invented a gadget that makes a dog's bark more irritating to the dog than to others Result? The dog stops barking.

McGoldrick's pet was getting on everyone's nerves by yapping to be let out of its doghouse every morning at 9-30 . So the owner, who heads the engineering department of the Minneapolis - Honeywell Regulator Company, decided to enlist science on his side.

He rigged up a device consisting of a microphone, an electric amplifier from an automatic heating-control system, a heating-system valve and a nozzle from an oil burner. All of this was hooked up with the city water system and installed at the doghouse entrance.

Now when the dog barks, the microphone sends a signal to the amplifier, the amplifier signals the valve, the valve opens and the dog gets a squirt of water in the face. The squirt lasts only as long as the bark, and the dog suffers nothing but embarrassment.

Being a smart dog it hasn't taken McGoldrick's pet long to learn that by keeping quiet he keeps dry.

Saving Newborns

A baby who did not breathe for two hours after birth and another who failed to breathe for five hours are now, two years afterwards, alive and well.

A physician told the American Medical Association's Washington meeting that they were saved by careful hospital planning against emergency which included readiness whenever required to administer oxygen continuously at atmospheric pressure or intermittently under positive pressure.

WHERE LIONS AND HIPPOS ABOUND

Thrills Of Big Game Hunt In Kenya Colony

BY WALLACE TABER

Amazing Decline In African Wild Life

THIRTY-TWO flying hours (and 8,700 miles) out of Denver, the mile-high "Queen City of the Plains," places you in this mile-high "Queen City of East Africa"—the last remaining stronghold of big-game hunting popularized in America by Teddy Roosevelt, Martin Johnson and Frank (bring 'em back alive) Buck.

It is a surprisingly easy trip. Overnight by United Air Lines DC-6 from Denver to New York. Then another overnight trans-Atlantic hop from New York to London by pan-American Stratocruiser. The final leg, 4,376 miles is by South African Airways 'Skymaster,' via Tripoli and Khartoum.

Thirty-two hours in the air seem even shorter when you once reach the colourful headquarters for nine-tenths of the safaries outfitted on the African continent.

It's Africa—but not the deep, dark land of steaming jungles, abounding with every variety of wild game, about which you had long dreamed and read.

Over Sahara

Your first taste of Africa was the vast and monotonous Sahara desert, which took hours to cross. Then things began to assume a familiar look. As your plane nears Nairobi, you look down to see fields of wheat neatly contour-ploughed, small truck farms and cattle grazing on rich pasture land. You might be flying over Colorado or almost any other Rocky Mountain Empire or Midwestern State.

And as the plane skims low to land, you get a sudden feeling there has been a horrible mistake in ticket booking. Those eucalyptus, citrus and palm trees and the poinsettias and bougainvillea look for all the world like southern California or Florida.

But once your ship is down, you quickly realize any similarity between Nairobi and your home town is purely happenstance.

For the airport workers who wheel up the gangplank and hop aboard the wings with gasoline hoses are barefooted and black-skinned. On their heads are turbans, fezzes or merely a crop of tightly curled black hair.

The language they speak is melodious and expressive—but very, very foreign. It is Swahili—to Africa what Pidgin English is to the orient—and the means by which the many races and tribes in this newest melting pot of the world are able to converse and exchange ideas.

You offer a polite "thank you" to the red cap who carries your bags and he smilingly replies, "Missouri." This, you learn, is Swahili for "good," "okay," "you're welcome" and "fine."

And as you and your companions, Lud Rettig and Ernie Perrine, drive from the airport into town, you are finally and firmly convinced it's really Africa. The streets are filled with natives of a dozen or more tribes and Arab traders in traditional white robes heavily decorated with rich brocade. And at the intersections, picturesque Kikuyu policemen direct a strange mixture of traffic—bicycles, diminutive automobiles, motorcycles, pushcarts and oxcarts.

This, for sure, isn't home.

Sans Lions Today

Forty years ago when this city was first settled, old-timers say, it was not unusual to see lions stalking down the main street. Today the only lions within 50 miles are those to be found in adjacent Nairobi National Park. When one does show up, it is tracked down and killed by Government hunters, even as mountain lions in the western United States.

Lying less than one degree south of the equator, Nairobi has more agreeable year-round climate than any spot on the North American continent. The hottest summer day recorded was 90 degrees; the coldest day in winter only 44. The mean relative humidity is 64 percent.

Equally amazing is the proximity of year-round snows and glaciers. A hundred miles to the north, lying directly athwart the equator, is 17,000-foot Mt. Kenya. At least fifteen distinct glaciers crowd the valleys of its rugged slopes. There may be more but to date the sheer walls of granite have defied exploration.

From the slopes of Mt. Kenya, spreading out in all directions across the vast colony—an area four-fifths the size of Texas—are clear, cool, bubbling mountain streams.

From one of them I caught a fine mess of firm, fighting Rainbow Trout. A hometied gray hackle on a No. 12 hook turned the trick.

Short miles beyond the base of Mt. Kenya, the streams slacken and start meandering as they pick up silt from overgrazed uplands and head eastward toward the Indian Ocean. There are no trout in these lower reaches—only catfish, crocodiles and hippos.

Another 100 miles to the south from Nairobi is Africa's highest mountain peak—Kilimanjaro, soaring majestically 19,565 feet.

Big Game

You have seen your first African big game—not in the jungle but within the 40 square miles of Nairobi National Park—a mere four miles from town.

Why, you ask, is it necessary to establish this and other such parks and game refuges on this dark continent? Nairobi Park is but one of many in a continent-wide system patterned after and rivalled only by our own U. S. Parks setup.

What is behind this amazing decline of African wildlife?

You ask the question of everyone you encounter. Slowly the whole picture begins to unfold. It is complex, as are most of nature's profound phenomena.

It involves clandestine ivory hunting for shipment to India. It is illegal to send money out of East Africa but permissible to ship ivory. The Indians take advantage of the law.

Slaughter Campaign

It involves the killing of rhinos to procure their horns for medicinal purposes; the killing of buffalo to make the land habitable for the natives; the killing of lions to protect livestock; and the legal killing of all wildlife by any landowner who wishes to do so.

The game shortage also involves wholesale slaughters sponsored by the Government in a somewhat misguided effort to control the tsetse fly, and the dreaded sleeping-sickness virus it transmits.

It also involves the slaughter of some 200,000 to 300,000 head of wild game in the Mount Kenya section alone to feed camps of Italian war prisoners interned there during the war.

Have European and American big-game hunters slaughtered off the big game? East African game laws are most lenient—allowing something like 250 big-game mammals and an unlimited number of birds on a full hunting license. But had all the combined safaris of this and past years bagged full limits, the total kill would have been but a drop in the bucket compared with the hundreds of thousands which last year met their demise in Africa.

Unquestionably the greatest threat to big game is land development. It's the same story of development which took place years ago in the United States—and left us with pitifully small remnants of once great bands of game.

Fantastic

Land development and colonization must be expected and accepted in Africa as they were in the United States. But the new plans here begin with the eradication of wildlife and carry on from there. Some of them border on the fantastic.

Take the latest to come out of London. It's a dol. 75,000,000 scheme to cure the world's shortage of fats by growing ground nuts—peanuts—on a 5,000-square-mile plantation. Proponents, despite early setbacks, hope to have it in full operation by 1954 with an annual production of 600,000 tons.

One of the ground-nut project officials out on survey near Mwapwa, Tanganyika, was quoted in the Nairobi Press as having encountered a lot of animals "wot looked like donkeys with straight 'orns. We mowed 'em down from the jeep; 'ave to get rid of the bloody lot, you see.'

He probably referred to the oryx, which save for its yard-long, stiletto-like horns is somewnat donkey-like.

It is a most discouraging picture to one who has long regarded Africa as a vast land dedicated to wildlife. You begin to hope some animals remain for you to hunt.

Hunting From Cars

Hunting game in Africa compares more closely with antelope shooting in Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming and parts of Texas than it does with storybook conceptions.

For it's not done on foot, through dense jungle or bush, t's done mainly by car—hunting in which the minimum of territory is covered on foot and the majority by car. The only difference here is that instead of jeeps, larger and specially built hunting trucks are used.

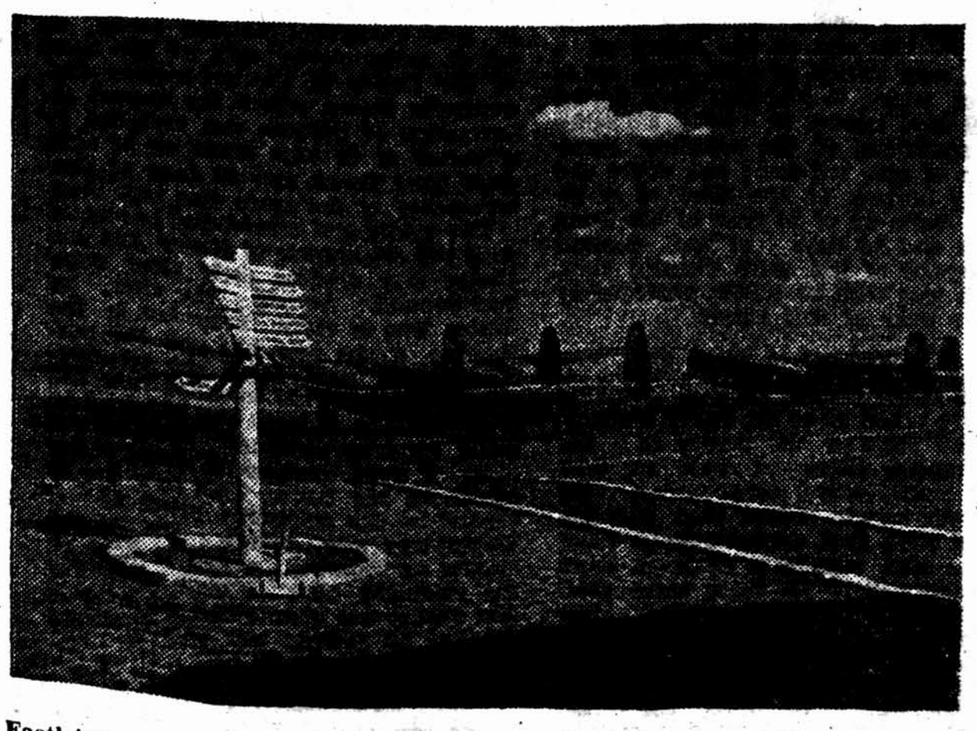
You already have learned the fa-

(Continued on Page 29)

SOMEONE'S UNWELCOME

Blang, the London Zoo's oldest tiger, treats a visitor who has been too interested in his lunch to a thundering good snarl in this fine study of jungle manners.

EAST AFRICA'S BUSIEST AIRPORT



Eastleigh airport, Nairobi, is the busiest in East Africa. Through it pass aircraft of many nations flying the Cape-Cairo route. The aircraft in the picture are B.O.A.C. 'Yorks'.

DEATH AND RESURRECTION OF CHRIST

Neither Biblical Nor Historical Evidence To Prove That Prophet Was Crucified On Easter Friday Or He Was Resurrected

BY R. K. PRABHU

IT is an undeniable fact that there is neither Biblical nor historical evidence to prove that Jesus the Christ was born on 25th December or that, he was crucified on Easter Friday and rose from the grave on Easter Sunday.

Not only is there no contemporary record confirming the date, but even the early Fathers of the Church were not agreed as to the correct date. Nay, some of them deprecated all enquiry on the subject and condemned those that suggested that it should be celebrated. Origen, the distinguished theologian, writing about 245 A.D. went so far as to condemn as sinful the idea of observing the birthday of Jesus "as if he were a King Pharaoh". Clement of Alexandria, most learned among the early Church Fathers who lived about 200 A.D., after referring to the speculations prevalent in his day as to the date of the Nativity, condemned them all as superstitions. Some, he said, ascribed Christ's birthday to the 25th day of the Egyptian month of Pachon (corresponding to May 20th); others celebrated it on 24th or 25th of Pharmati (corresponding to April 19th or 20th); while still others celebrated it on March 25. He himself thought it was November 19th B.C. He does not refer to the 25th December at all.

The earliest recorded identification of December 25 with Nativity occurs in a work of Theophilo of Antioch, written during the period between 171 to 183 A.D. It makes mention of the argument to the effect that as the Gauls were celebrating Christmas on December 25, they should celebrate Pascha or the Passover (identified with Easter) on the 25th March.

This passage is, however, believed by some authorities to be suprious or interpolated.

Sun-God's Festival

The reason why the Church Fathers pitched upon the 25th of December for the celebration of the Nativity is a different story.

In Rome as well as in several other parts of the Roman Empire the Iranian cult of Mithra, the sun-god, had spread rapidly since the 1st century A.D. The birth of Mithra was celebrated with great eclat in Rome on December 25, the same being known as Dies Natalis Solis Invictitor the Birthday of the Unconquered sun.

This festival reached its climax of popularity in the third century under Emperor Aurelian, who in 273 A.D. promulgated this festival to be a day of prayer and sacrifice, on which trees were to be lighted with candles lamps and torches throughout the night. Lights were placed at the cross roads and all houses were sprinkled with water from sacred fountains. Hymns were sung celebrating the birth of the "Sun-Child"

Pagan Origin

The Christian Church Fathers seeing the incurable propensity of a large section of their followers to participate in the festival of the birthday of the Unconquered Sun on December 25, would appear to have decided to celebrate Christ's birthday too on that day, to wean the faithful away from the "pagan" ceremonies.

The "pagan" origin of Christmas is plainly admitted by St. Augustine who exhorted his Christian brethren not to celebrate the day "like the heathen on account of the sun, but on account of Him who made the sun."

As in the case of Christmas, there is no contemporary or historical evidence to prove conclusively that the death and resurrection of Christ took place on the days or in the season traditionally assigned to them. On the other hand, there is ample evidence to show that most of the ceremonies and festivities observed in honour of Christ's death and resurrection must have had a pre-Christian origin.

Easter Sunday

The name Easter, according to Bede, the historian, is derived from Eostre or Ostara, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring to whom the month answering to the present April month and called Eostur month was dedicated.

The French name for Easter (Paques) and the adjective Paschal came from the Hebrew name of the festival "pesach" or Passover.

The Passover was celebrated by the ancient Hebrews at spring time. The first Christian converts from Judaism continued to observe some of the old Hebrew festivals, including the Passover attaching, however, a new and modified significance to them. The Passover was celebrated by Jews on the 14th day of the Jewish month of Nissan and Jewish Christians observed the day both as the Passover Day and as the day of Christ's resurrection. But non-Jewish Christians, because they did not like to celebrate the resurrection on the day of the Jewish fistival, chose the 1st day of the week, namely Sunday, for the celebration of the resurrection and the previous Friday for the Crucifixation. Hence dispute arose and there was a secession of some section of Christians. Finally in 325 A.D. the Council of Nicaea decided to uphold the observance of the resurrection on Sunday.

On an Alexandrian astronomers' advice, Easter day was finally fixed as the first Sunday after the full moon following the Vernal Equinox. Constantine ruled that Easter Sunday should also be the New Year's Day. This was observed in France till 1565 A.D. when Charles IX ordered that 1st January should be the New Year's Day. This is how the dates of Christ's death and resurrection arbitrarily came to be fixed near the Vernal equinox.

There were other factors too at work in the days of Christianity which led the ecclesiastical authorities to fix the Easter as near the vernal equinoctial days as possible.

Attis And Adonis

Two religious cults, very popular in Rome, Greece as well as Western Asia in the early centuries of the Christmas era, appear to have contributed to the fixing of the date of the Easter, as well as for associating with the festival certain non-Christian traditions and ceremonies. These were the cults of Attis and Adonis.

The following particulars about these cults are gathered from Sir James George Prazer's well known work. "The Golden Bough". Attis was said to have been a fair young shepherd beloved by Cybele, the Mother of Gods. Some held that Attis was her son. Others believed that he was born of Nana, a virgin, in a miraculous manner.

There are two accounts of his death, one suggesting that he unmanned himself under a pine tree and bled to death on the spot nd the other stating that he was killed by a boar.

After his death Attis is said to have been changed into a pine tree.

His death and resurrection formed the subject of an elaborate ritual spread over several days. On the 22nd of March a pine tree was cut and brought into the sanctuary of Cybele. It was swathed in clothes like a corpse and decked with flowers and the effigy of a young man doubtless Attis himself was tied to the middle of the stem. On the 23rd of March, there was a blowing of trumpets.

The 24th of March was known as the Day of Blood, the high priest gashing his body and dancing with other priests in an orgy of blood, bespattering the altar and the sacred tree with their blood. The effigy was then laid in a sepulchre and there was bewailing of the death of Attis till nightfall. "But when the night had fallen, the sorrow of the worshippers was turned to joy. For suddenly a light shone in the darkness; the tomb was opened; the god had risen from the dead; as the priest touched the lips of the mourners with balm, he softly whispered in their ears the glad tidings of salvation. The resurrection of the god was hailed by his disciples as a promise that they too would issue triumphant from the corruption of the grove.

On the morrow, the 25th day of March, which was reckoned the vernal equinox, the divine resurrection was celebrated with a wild outburst of glee. At Rome and probably elsewhere, the celebration took the form of a carnival. It was the Festival of joy (Hilaria). A universal licence prevailed. People went about the streets in disguise. No dignity was too high or too sacred for humblest citizen to assume with impunity. Such appears to have been the annual solemnisation of the death and resurrection of Attis in spring.

A like cult was that of the death and rebirth of Adonis, which was celebrated in Western Asia and in Greek lands at the same season. His death too, like that of Attis, was annually mourned, bitter wailing, chiefly by women. Images of him, dressed to resemble corpses, were carried out as to a burial and then thrown into the sea or into springs, and in some places his revival was celebrated on the following day.

Notable Dates

In the great Phoenician sanctuary of Astarte Bybus the death of Adonis was mourned annually to the shrill wailing notes of the flutes, with weeping, lamentation and beating of the breast, but next day he was believed to have come to life again and ascended into heaven in the presence of the worship past. This Phoenician festival of Adonis appears to have been a vernal one like that of Attis. Both Attis and Adonis were evidently sun-gods, though Sir James Frazer has suggested, wrongly I believe that they were personifications of the decaying and reviving vegetation.

The burial of Attis on the 24th of the month and his rebirth on the 25th should be noted, for these dates have a significance of their own which I shall explain later.

A third similar cult, which appears to have left its mark on the Easter rites of the early Christians, was that of Osiris, the Egyptian sun-god. He too was killed and dismembered like Attis and later resurrected. It is worthy of note that the ceremony of laying the coffin with the effigy of Osisis in the grave took place on the 24th of the month.

Origin

The reader will thus see that the death and resurrection of all these sun-gods took place in the spring season and that the actual dates assigned to the two events were the 24th and the 25th day of the month approximating to the Vernal equinectial day.

The reasons for assigning the 25th day of the month to the resurrection, appears to be the same as those that led to the date of the nativity of the Mithraic sun-god to be fixed on the 25th day of the month, namely the fact that the sun in the Arctic Home of the ancient Indo-Aryans, such as that which Lokamanya Tilak has tried to prove had existed in the last Interglacial Epoch, would be seen to put in his first appearance after months of darkness on a day which would be immediately preceded by a continuous dawn that would last for 24 days, so that the day of the sun's reappearance, or the New Year's Day, would occur on the 25th day.

In fact, both Christmas and Easter, far from recording the dates of the birth and resurrection of Jesus Christ, really indicate the day of the annual reappearance of the sun-god of the Circumpolar regions on the spring horizon.

Christmas, which is assigned to the 25th day, embodies traditions of the birth of this sun on the expiry of a long-Dawn period of 24 days, while Easter, which is preceded by a period of 40 days known as Lent, embodies the traditions of the complete emergence of this self-same sun above the spring horizon at the close of a 40-days, made up of 24 days of the Long Down and 16 days of the gradual emergence of the sun's discinto view, which was seen to follow immediately in the wake of this Dawn.

Meaning Of Lent

The resurrection of Christ is stated to have taken place on Easter Sunday. On the basis of the theory of the Circumpolar Home it could not take place on any other day, for the very simple reason that the day of the sun's first appearance in those regions after months of darkness could be designated by no other name than Sunday—the sun's day proper. The resurrection of Christ, the proto-type of the sun, could, therefore, take place on no other day than a Sunday. Counting backwards 40 days, the first day of Lenten period could, therefore, be only a Wednesday—Ash Wednesday so called. It was named Ash Wednesday because ashes were blessed on that day in the church and distributed among the faithful, being placed on their foreheads by the priests as a sign of penitence.

The association of ashes and ember with the Lenten period, which is to be seen in the designations Ash Wednesday and Ember Week, has the background of the glowing appearance of the skies of the Long Dawn period of the Circumpolar Home, prior to the annual reappearance of the sun. Ash Wednesday was the first day of Lent, the last or 40th day being Holy Saturday or Eastern Eve.

Looking to the derivation of the word Lent, we find that the Anglo-Saxon name for the month of March was "Lent-Monat", meaning "length-month", from the steady lengthening of days in March. It was in fact the spring month. The English word 'Lent' was derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "Lenten", meaning the festival of spring. The resurrection of Christ being assigned to the spring season, it was natural that the preparatory period of fasting and penance preceding the Easter celebration should also come to be closely associated with the spring season. That is the reason why this period has come to be termed Lent in English.

The Latin name for Lent, on the other hand, is Quadragesima or the 40th. It was so called because 40 days was the length of the period of preparation by fast and penance instituted by the Church to precede the Easter celebration.

It may be observsd in this connection that in the earliest days of the Church the fast lasted only for a day or two. Many observed it for 40 hours from Friday afternoon to Sunday morning during which Christ's body lay in the sepulchre.

The 40 days, in imitation of the 40 days' fast of Christ in the desert before he was tempted by the devil. The length of the preparatory fast, whether we take it as of 40 hours' duration or 40 days' duration, had very likely its remote background in the 40-days' long period that intervened between the first appearance of the Long Dawn and the complete emergence of the Circumpolar sun on the spring horizon.

Arctic Relic

In a paper read by me before the Anthropological Society of Bombay a few years ago, I pointed out how the number 40 which figures numberless times in the Old Testament and other ancient Jewish scriptural works, is also to be met with frequently in ancient Hindu, Zoroastrian, Egyptian and Greek works and folklore. In the story of Christ as given in the New Testament, it crops up at every stage of his career. The baby Jesus was taken to the temple for the first time by his mother Mary after the 40 days of impurity attaching to child-birth had expired. Christ fasted for 40 days and nights in the desert, before being tempted by the devil. After crucifixion his body lay in the sepulchre for 40 hours prior to the resurrection. Thereafter he remained in the world for 40 days before his ascension into heaven.

In my paper I showed how the riddle of this ubiquitous number could be solved satisfactorily only on the basis of the theory of the pre-historic Circumpolar Home, where the annual resurrection of the sun was preceded by a period of 40 days made up of a 24 days' long Dawn and 16 days of slow emergence of the sun's disc into view.

The traditional ceremonies connected with the celebration of Easter Eve and Easter Day disclose their clear polar back-ground. Among the rites of Easter Eve or Holy Saturday is the blessing of the new fire and the paschal candle, symbolising the resurrection of Christ. This so-called new fire is obtained or at least was obtained in olden days by striking flint with a piece of steal, instead of from the hearth of any house. This new fire is blessed by the officiating priest as a preparatory rite before the service known as 'Tenebre,' which is held at the midnight hour. Great solemnity and silence are maintained during this service. All lights are exstinguished before the new fire is lit.

In Orthodox Church

The ceremonies of the Greek Ortho-

(Continued on Page 27)

Indian Women Forge Ahead

TORCH-BEARERS OF FREEDOM

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BY T. MOHAN KUMAR

DURING the last two decades India stepped on the threshold of transition from medievalism to modernism, man has made rapid progress with the inexorable march of events through the materialistic resources but left woman far behind the sands of time. Purposeless persecution of women despite political upheaval in the country coupled with the rigid orthodoxy of the Indians are reflected in the life of Indian women and confined them to the quarters in the kitchen.

The dangerous developments of foreign domination of India denied the elementary rights of women and decidedly drove them to the domestic dungeon and ultimately made them a mere machine for child-bearing. But Indian woman — a combined product of tolerence and service became the daughter of the revolutionary East and wanted to go into action for service of mankind by rising to the full stature of womanhood.

Circumstances created the Indian Women's Civic Corps — a voluntary organization that come into existence in the wake of the Second World War. The organization of this noble band of workers was started on 4th June, 1941. This was then the A.R.P. Corps.

Since the work rendered by this voluntary band of women was of great importence to the nation, the Government decided to retain it, with suitable paid staff, so that the Corps could undertake new lines of service amongst women in the Presidency. It is to the credit of the Madras Government that it was the first Provincial Government to realize the significance of this organization as a post-war reconstruction measure for the social, civic, cultural and recreational activities amongst women.

In view of the organization having been reconstituted to undertake work amongst women in matters of social welfare the name of the Corps has been changed to "THE WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT". The organization's aims are:

(1) To raise the general standard of living and thinking of the women.
(2) To promote unity and understanding of living amogst women.
(3) To instil in them a spirit of friendliness and service.

Close Study

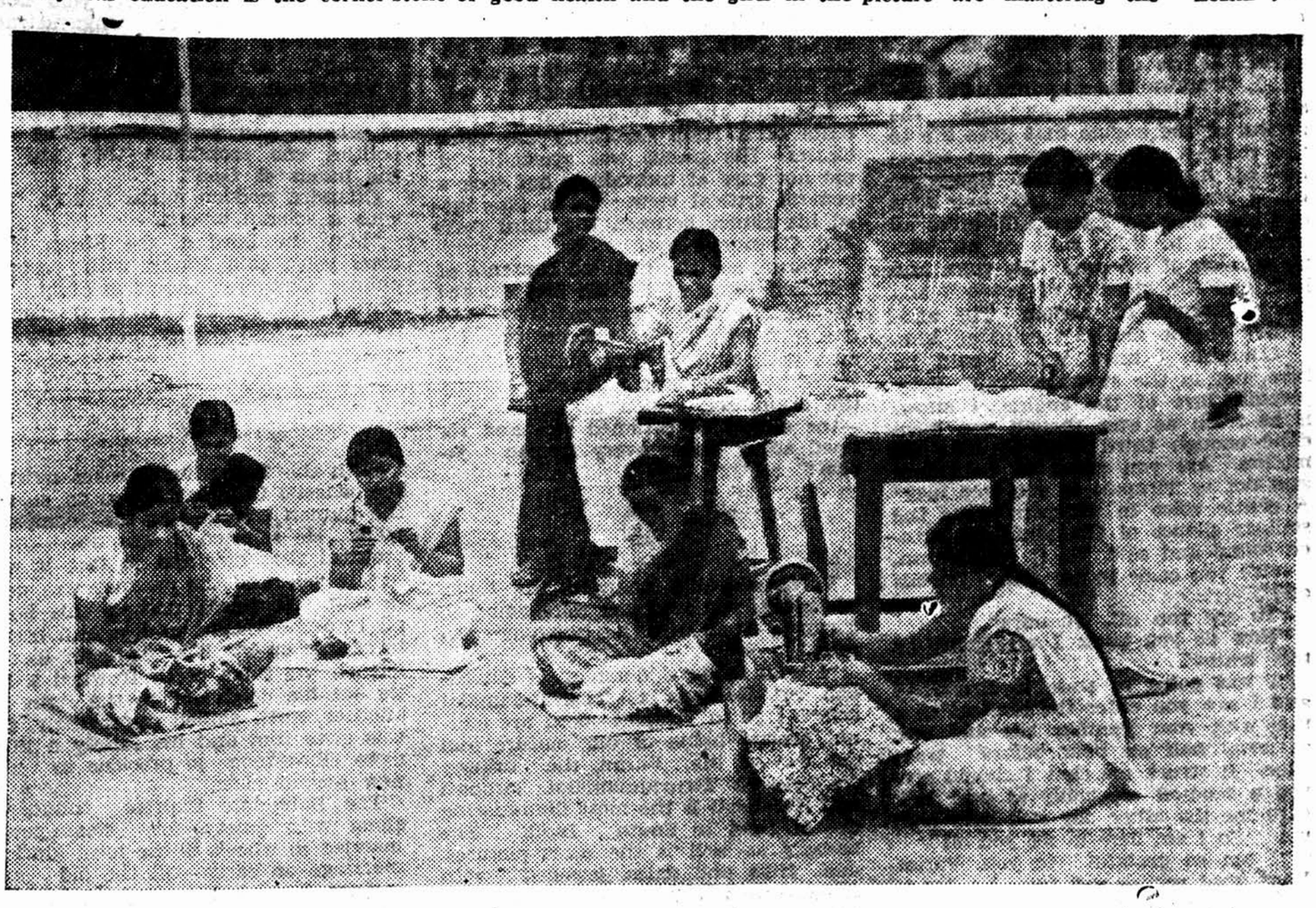
In order to fulfil their mision, the Women's Welfare Department made a close study of the average woman. By observation and scrutiny of the average woman's needs, the Women's Welfare Department came to this conclusion: That domestic economy plays a major part in the daily life of a woman. Further the economical standard of the average Indian woman is very low. Hence if her economical standards raised, the woman would be in a position to think and learn about possible activities in her life and home. "But how?" was the question that stared the Department. It was after a great study, the Department came to the decision: Of giving a fair knowledge of cottage industries and handicrafts to the women that would contribute to their livelihood and self-sufficiency. Immediately the Department started giving free instruction in various types of cottage industries. The cottage industries included book-binding, Charka-spinning, weaving, fancy work, embroidary, sewing garments and knitting. Very soon the attendance swelled, as a result of which fresh courses in leather-work, mending of Challals, coir and palmyra work, basket-makings, lace-making and tape making had to be introduced. This training helped many women to earn their livelihood

Towards Literacy

The Department then opened free classes of adult literacy in Hindi, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. The Department established some branches in the city and in some towns and engaged instructresses suitably qualified for teaching and helping the illiterate women. The entire

(Continued on Page 29)

Physical education is the corner-stone of good health and the girls in the picture are mastering the "Lezim".



Cutting, sewing and knitting, put many women in the way of supplement ing, if not earning, their livelihood.

Arts like embroidery play the role of brightening the lives of the women folk.

(Copyright photos).

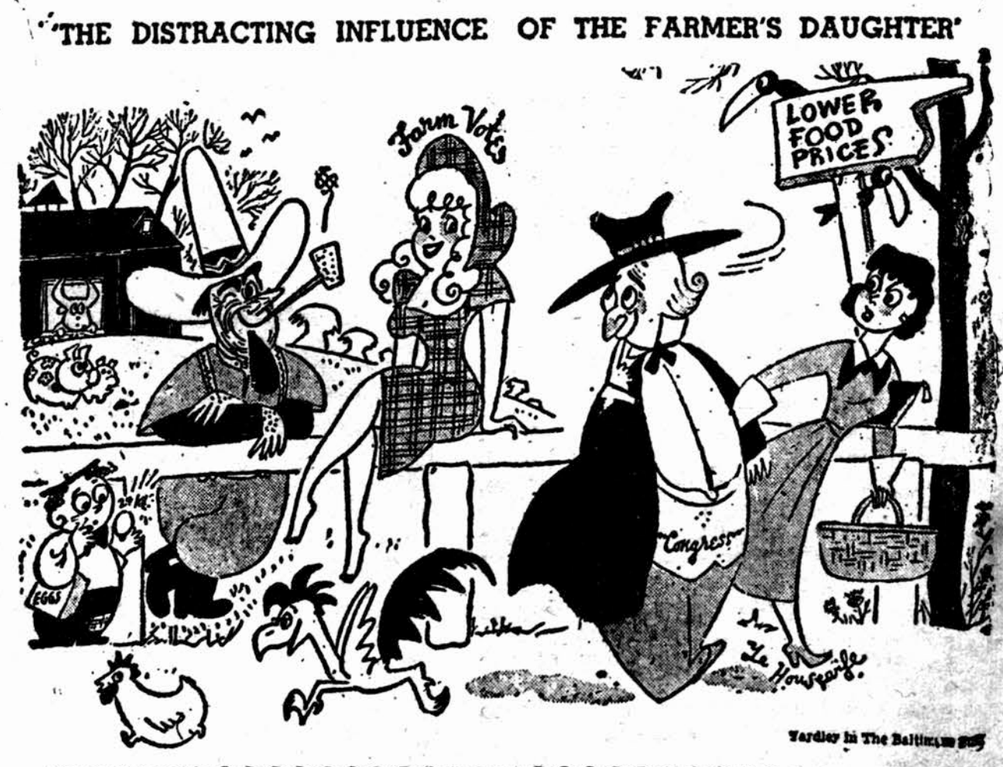
SHORT STORY

RENUKA

Author Of Murugan, The Tiller etc.

BY K. S. VENKATARAMANI

"THE DISTRACTING INFLUENCE OF THE FARMER'S DAUGHTER"



Yardley in The Baltimore Sun

LIKE a sterile woman teasing her husband, stray summer clouds were vexing in utter truancy the mid-day sun.

The clock in the stately tower of Madras Central pealed forth its maximum strokes for the day. Madras Central Railway Station has a personality of its own.

Viewed from the long, long, fragile, arching bridge over the stagnant Cooum it looks stalwart, beautiful and healthy in spite of its close proximity to the General Hospital. It gives you a foretaste of the potential glory of motion, with the aspiring clock-tower grazing the sky. And the Central Railway station itself viewed from within has, in spite of the hourly copious and chaotic traffic, something of the compactness, clarity, simplicity and selfishness of the rice-ridden, tamarind-soaked Tamils, unlike the bewildering maze of Howrah or Bori Bunder.

The Bangalore Express was 'standing' majestically by platform No. I. An aged ticket-examiner, draped in West, whom no 'saree' length or multi-colour could ever kindle to life, tired of his job, was regulating at the entrance the traffic flow into the Express. At the other end of platform No. I, Chandra was standing with pensive and wistful eyes awaiting the arrival of the engine that gave life to the Express. Chandra was no school boy on his first visit to Bangalore but a veteran traveller who had done one lakh and forty thousand miles all over India in third class on an erratic mission of his own. His voice and look had the vivacity of youth and the mellowness of wisdom. The locomotive engine always fascinated him.

"Chandra, I knew you would be here, not in the sweating train. Your juvenile love of the engine, I know, is as fresh as ever though you have done enough third class to hate all motion. Are you going to Bangalore and not to Tirupati as you told me?" A gentle voice in whispers broke the solitary silence of Chandra. He turned round and said, "Is it you, Varan, —have you come to see some friends off?"

"To see you off, Chandra".

"How do you know I was going by this train?"

"I was going in tram to Broadway and I saw you enter the Central in a taxi with your familiar box and bed, as usual half an hour before train time. It struck me that I should give you a send-off especially as your talk with me the other day still lives with me. So I am here to see you off".

"I am so grateful to you, Varan. Your good wishes will take me far in my new resolves'.

Chandra and Varan were friends for over thirty years. Though they meet but rarely one often thinks of the other. Chandra is a roaming bird with many illusions and reveries, and Varan a stay-at-home and a real poet enjoying creatively the panorama of wasteful life. Varan broke the silence and said casually. "The Bangalore Express without the engine looks like a babe without the mother".

"Yes, it is symbolic of the present fate of our country—the fate of our masses after Gandhiji's death".

"But soon the locomotive will come".

"Yes, it will, Varan, for the Bangalore Express but not so soon for our mute 300 millions. We are off the track for several years".

"Patience paya Chandra, a new 'avatar' must come, that is our deep faith in our culture. Where there are wheels, there must be motion. Leadership is implicit in motion, and motion is inherent in life. It is God's will. You are yourself, Chandra, a seasoned philosopher. Should I philosophise to you? Leadership will come, Gandhiji would not have lived in vain!"

"Yes, Varan, it will come, it is coming from U.S.A. and U.K. like the locomotives for our trains—we have forty thousand miles of railway track and not one engine is made in our land! Yes, Truman and Attlee are already giving us the real leadership to India. That is why we look up to U.S.A. and U.K. for locomotive power both for our railways and our politics and economics. The magic might of the dollar!"

"Chandra, what is the use of being cynical always—we have to face facts, and compromise for national good as Rajaji says so often, quoting scriptures, nay even our own Upanishads for the masses to follow and asking us to build up on realism and not on reveries."

At this tense moment before Chandra could reply the locomotive for the Express came, rearing and puffing its glory in clear-cut columns of smoke and piston strokes to the rear. It was made in U.S.A. and of the latest model with the eternal shine of dollar craftsmanship on it from top to toe. But it was Indianised with the name of "Haridwar". To Chandra a locomotive engine was a dream of joy at all times and its mighty piston strokes had always a creative significance to him. The sight itself was a 'yogasadhana' to him and he was literally lost in the glory of motion. Varan reminded Chandra that it was time to go back to his compartment.

Chandra always scrutinised the contents of a train especially the third classes. His glance was synthetic; it did not gaze at individuals but took a general critical view. Varan alternated his glance between the third class and Chandra's eyes.

"Varan, see the distilled contents of hundred years of British Raj stocked in the 3rd class compartments—not one man with movement, not one woman with outline. The multi-coloured 'saree' is a joke and a fraud, covering the drain, soil-erosion of British Raj —the effects of rationed rice and refined sugar under every striped jacket!"

Varan skilfully changed the topic. "Chandra, you said you were going to Tirupati—then why the Bangalore Express?"

"I wish to have 'darshan' of Bhagavan Sri Ramana at Tiruvannamalai before I go to Tirupati—both are eternal beacon lights of our culture and our way of life. Varan, the railway arc between Tiruvannamalai, Tirupati and Kalahasti is the most illuminating arc of light in South India. The scenery as well is the most picturesque. Hills and dales, jewelled with streams and valleys pebbled all over with precious ores and herbs."

"Chandra, you are going by third class as usual?"

"No, Varan, to celebrate our freedom and the partition of India, I am travelling second after 15th August, 1947. This decision has been confirmed on economic grounds as well after the new second class fare has been reduced. You know, Varan, our new second class is our greatest achievement after the integration of the States".

Soon Chandra and Varan stood in front of the new second class; tender parting glances at each other beamed in their faces and there was a deep silence which reviewed the reminiscences of years.

The new second class was proud of itself and it stood gay with a dash of fresh paint and colour, redesigned with marvellous care to reflect the new spirit which the freedom hour has poured into the railway administration. A special committee of engineering and administrative talents had sat in council in agonised thinking to evolve a formula which would correctly reflect in terms of increased inconvenience to passengers the exact proportion of the reduction of fare. The width of the berths was suitably reduced, the elasticity and cushioned softness of even mattress coil was scientifically decreased, and above all by a magnificent stroke of the imagination a new berth was added in the very middle of the compartment, cutting down remoreselessly luggage space, elbow-room and leg-space. In free India where ministers always travel by air, who requires elbow room or leg space in a second class?

Chandra was all silence. The final bell rang lustily—evidently the man who rang the bell had recently a promotion.

"Move into your seat, Chandra; is that your place where over your hold-all on the berth your 'angavastram' rides tied to it like a flag?"

Chandra nodded 'yes'.

Varan ventured to say, "It seems to me, Chandra, you should take a vow of silence and forget completely our politics and economics—they are in the hands of God".

Chandra nodded again a deep 'yes' with a solemn breath.

"May the Lord of the Seven Hills bless you", said Varan with cooped palms. Chandra simultaneously returned the greeting in deep silence, took leave and quietly moved into his seat.

With the first piston-strokes moving the wheels, Chandra began to survey the human contents or his compartment. He rejoiced it was not overcrowded that day and in fact it was less by one and the vacancy was next to him. He gently pushed his hold-all into the vacant middle and began to recline on it. His neighbour to the left on the same berth frowned a little but his neighbour to the right on another berth smiled approvingly, for this gave him and his family a little more elbow-room so precious in the new second class.

The Bangalore Express thundered along with gaiety—for steam-power married to wheels is the most glorious marriage on earth—till the old axle springs of the new second class shrieked in agony for a drop of oil like a peasant's wife who has exported all her oil seeds to U.S.A. for the precious dollar. Chandra hastened his psychology-inquiry into the human contents. He simply ignored his frowning neighbour lost in reading some advertisements in a daily paper. But he gladly turned towards his neighbour on the right. He seemed to be 40 years old, well-dressed and prosperous. In between him and his handsome and well-featured wife lay a marvellous child of beauty sleeping in perfect innocence aged two.

Then Chandra surveyed the newly introduced berth in front of him, grazing his knee against wooden contacts. There was another married couple, younger than the other. Husband and wife sat close to each other, thigh grazing the thigh and it seemed almost in a mood of kisses so far as the woman was concerned. The husband, dressed in immaculate West, sat still and erect like a Jain statue. There was no gift of a child in between them and Chandra ignored the rest and began to reverie on the blessed and unblessed couples. Now that his once most active tongue has been silenced under vow, his eyes and ears became sharper. The unblessed couple interested him most. They were completely silent so far like Chandra himself. First, he named the woman, Renuka, in his own mind. When Chandra entered the compartment, Renuka seemed to him a very ordinary type of woman, nothing striking about her. Now he began to scrutinise her warily, without offending decorum, as she now gave him a fine flank view, reclining her face on her palm in pensive beauty. Chandra was well versed in our science of 'samudrika lakshanam'. He found Renuka composed of perfect features from head to foot, a Padmini type without somehow its total cumulative effect. Eyes, eyebrows, nose, ears, chin and lips, bosom and waist all were first-class but the total beauty seemed to sleep somewhere in a potential dream, like a light under a bushel. Why? Chandra went into a reverie on this difficult point. He woke from his reverie when his neighbour to the right crushed his knee caps and passed on to his frowning neighbour on the left for a conversation, just on a plea of providing more leg-space for his sleeping child.

Chandra wonders what could this man be in life? It flashed to him—he was a successful merchant rapidly evolving into a terrible blackmarketeer. He listened to his conversation with his neighbour and gained some primary facts about him, confirming his own bold guess. The sleeping child was the seventh and from a fair merchant he ripened into a blackmarketeer because of the almost annual production at the rate of one babe. More the children, more the blackmarket. He decided like Britain that he could not lower his standard of living. So there was the healthiest rivalry in the world between increasing annual profits and increasing family members.

If this is a blackmarketeer what is he, Renuka's husband? Chandra closed his eyes and prayed to his family God, the Lord of the Seven Hills, and ventured another guess. It flashed to him that he was a professor, a research scientist, a physicist working on the Atom Bomb. His aspiring chin and nose seemed to pray for a Nobel Prize and he had the repose and imperturbability of a research scholar. His age might not be more than thirty, and it seemed to Chandra that Renuka should have had about seven years of married life. Then why should God tilt his grace so partially—the blackmarketeer one child a year and this tranquil scholar-thinker, though on the Atom Bomb, none, the tendril shoot of the Eternal Feminine in Renuka fading like the jasmine flower in sterile heat!

In evolution or creation, is it the male that is sterile or the female or a happy combination of both? Is progeny a punishment or a reward or simply an amoral accident incidental to sex life? Chandra went on in this train of reverie, inspired by the pensive antelope eyes of Renuka that seemed to ache for a child that bridges Heaven and Earth.

The lovely child on the other berth slept like an angel; both Renuka and Chandra took concurrent and alternative glances at the child. Chandra named the child in his own mind—Kesavan. Kesavan's father was still engrossed in blackmarket conversation with the friend. Kesavan's mother, compact and graceful, was reading a newspaper with a high degree of self-assurance in all her movements. Chan-

(Continued on Page 29)

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

★

Punjab's supremacy in hockey—Bombay invited defeat—Railway concessions—Aga Khan attractions—Ban the appeals—World Soccer Championship—Asian games in danger.

THE Punjab has once again proclaimed her supremacy in the hockey world by annexing the National Championship for the second year in succession at Bhopal. The partition of the province does not seem to have made any difference to her inherent strength.

She carried everything before her with exemplany courage and supremer confidence born of unbreakable solidarity and inseparable unity in all ranks.

It was a team that represented East Punjab — and not a mere collection of bright stars as in the case of Bombay. That made all the difference. No doubt most of them were individually top-notch players. But without team-work and team-spirit pervading the entire combination, they could not have achieved the enviable distinction they have fast done.

Balbir Singh, the Olympic Centreforward, stole the limelight by scoring two fine goals against Bhopal in the final. He is unquestionably the best centreforward in India today.

Bhopal's Heroic Efforts

It was highly creditable on the part of Bhopal to reach the ultimate stage of the tournament by defeating Mysore, the conquerors of Bombay. Al though the home team was vanquished by 4 goals to 2 they were by no means disgraced. How heroically they fought till the end is domonstrated by the fact they were down only by the odd goal in five at half time and allowed just one more addition to the total in the second period.

Of course Bhopal had the advantage over all their opponents in that they were playing on their own ground and under conditions they were fully accustomed. Besides they were a cemented side and not a conglomeration of picked out players. So they were able to make the most of the opportunities offered to them.

I hope the Nawab of Bhopal will continue to take as much interest in his team in the future as he has done in the past. Without his help and support it would be impossible for Bhopal to maintain a first rate team.

Clashing Of Dates

I have heard all praise about the able manner the National competitions were managed by Shakoor. The only complaint that I have heard is about the change of dates and prolongation of the men's tournament. I am sure Shakoor could not help if. Or he would not have placed unnecessary obstacles in the way of the Aga Khan tournament.

It is the duty of the I.H.F. to fix the time and place far well in advance, so that the leading competitions in different parts of the country, especially the Aga Khan Cup of Bombay and Beighton Cup of Calcutta, may not clash.

It would be a sound policy if the affiliated associations wanting to stage it were asked to name their centre and suitable time before hand. Then these will be little likelihood of upsetting other people's programmes and all the prominent teams in the land will be able to participate in whichever tournament they liked with ease. Of course unforeseen circumstances may compel a change of venue, but as far as possible the fixed period should be adhered to.

Bombay Invited Defeat

I am not at all surprised at Bombay's defeat at the hands of Mysore after Marathon struggle lasting four days. On paper we were supposed to be the strongest combination in the tournament having the largest number of Olympic stars figuring in it. But they were unable to get the better of the less prominent South Indian side. Not only that they were beaten by a team which were playing with ten men — and without their pivot at that!

The reason for this ignominious failure is not far to seek. The players were selected in a most haphazard manner. Really speaking the selectors did not have the faintest idea about their job. The press had to tell them how to go about it. Even then they omitted some of the most deserving players like Leslie Woodcock and Albert Middlecoat and included others who had no business in the team.

The selected players were given very little practice together. How could there be sound combination and effective cohesion in such a team? The B.P.H.A. Committee has still to realise that it is team-work which wins the game and not individual efforts however, brilliant they may be. I have no desire to minimise or under-rate the superb goal-keeping by Deshamuthu of Mysore. But couldn't Bombay to what Bhopal did against them?

I have never heard of a team going with 17 players asking for a brace more.

Railway Concessions

I am glad to note that the Railway Board has now granted concessions to all classes as before. Henceforth players will be able to travel in Second or Inter Class by paying a single fare for the double journey. I notice that Committee Members of educational and social bodies of an all-India nature will also be allowed the same concession.

Then why not extend this concession to sporting bodies like the 10A, I.H.F, A.I.F.F., etc. The Government must extend the above concessions to sport.

Aga Khan's Attractions

Our premier hockey tournament, Aga Khan Cup, is now on at the Bombay Gymkhana. It has attracted some of the finest teams in the country, including East Punjab Police, the holders Hindusthan Air Craft from Bangalore, last year's runners—up, Punjab Sports Club from Calcutta, Khalsa Blues and New Star from Delhi, District Sports Association, Meerut, Hyderabad State, Lucky Star from Belgaum, M.Y.N.A. from Allahabad and Kirkee United.

Needless to mention, all our leading teams have joined the lists, so we may expect a grand treat during the next few days.

The only fly in the ointment in the continued deadlock between the B.P. H.A. and B.H.U.A. A small hitch in the shape of promotion of Umpire Frank Stevens from Class II to Class I stands in the way of rapprochement. This is such an insignificant matter that I cannot see how it can ber the way. It teams that earnest ness is lacking whichever way you look.

Ban On Appeals

Frank Chester, the famous Cricket umpire of Britain, has set the Cricket World athinking by suggesting that appeals should be banned experimentally for a season. There will be general agreement over it everywhere. The chorus of "How'zat" we hear frequently in cricket matches is jarring to the ear, and the parade of up-raised hands is an unsightly feature in sport. Why not leave it to the umpires whether a batsman is out or not? After all it is his business to decide.

Frequent appeals leave a bad taste in the mouth. At best it creates a wrong impression in the minds of the players and spectators alike. Occasionally an umpire may be frightened to give a wrong decision in response to repeated appeals. If he does not succumb or submit, the impression is naturally left that he is either prejudiced or inefficient. This mars the spirit of the game.

I have known players who made deliberately false appeals to test the soundness of an umpire and got away with it too. Then there are others who raise their hands in appeal not knowing what it was all about. In any case the chorus of repeated appeals is against the true spirit of the game. The sooner it is banned the better it will be for all concerned. Let the umpires decide as they think best without any instigation or interference by anybody.

World Soccer Championship

Would India be able to take part in the World Soccer Championship which will be held in Brazil in August next? That is a question which has been agitating the minds of India's football rulers at present. It appears that the host country is prepared to meet the travelling and other expenses of our players to and fro Cairo, Egypt—restricting the latter's stay in Brazil to two days before their first engagement and two days after the last.

It is not understood why the expenses for the journey, etc. should be paid from Egypt and not from India. A team going from India must have their expenses paid at least from Bombay. I understand a representation has been made to Brazil in this respect. I hope they will accede to its having regard to the fact that India will be the only Asian country to participate in it.

Headache For A I F F

Even granting that Brazil pays the travelling expenses as suggested above, there will be still a good deal of expenses in assembling the players in Bombay, and giving them some days of training here as well as in Brazil. To get acclimatised to the conditions at Rio de Janeiro our players must have eight or ten days practice there before their first match. Then there are several other expenses, in connection with the tour.

It is estimated that all these will cost the AIFF something like a lakh of rupees. Where is the money to come from? The IFA may be able to raise a good part of it by staging a couple of exhibition matches in Calcutta. But the other centres are not so paying. Still it should not be difficult for the WIFA and other leading associations to contribute their quota in a handsome manner.

WIFA's Duty

Year before last the WIFA had strenuously opposed the despatch of a team from India to the World Olympiad on the ground that our players were not good enough for such a competition. However, they fell in line with the rest of India after the decision was taken by the AIF and contributed over Rs. 10.000 to the Tour Fund.

No objection can be raised now except paucity of funds. If a couple of attractive matches are arranged as was done in 1948 I have no doubt the money will come forth from the generous sporting public. If the Cyclists can raise so much money every year for a trip to Europe, cannot the WIFA collect enough for this purpose? It will be a great shame if a team cannot be sent to the World Competition for want of funds.

Davis Cup Story

The AILTA have come in for a good bit of adverse criticism for their failure to send a team to the Davis Cup for the second year in succession. Their representative on the International body, J. Chinna Durai has to hang down his head on this account. Where is the sense in having an all-India Association—and other provincial bodies—if they are unable to perform their primary duties?

Only recently the National controlling body—with the assistance of the Calcutta South Club—made a grand show in the Eastern Metropolis by inaugurating the Asian Lawn Tennis Championship. Prominent players from far and wide were assembled at Calcutta to make the tournament a grand success. It seems the venture was not a financial success as it was expected to be.

I am afraid the AILTA must thank themselves for it. Had they arranged a well-chalked out programme for the foreign visitors—in consultation with the provincial associations,—as is done by the Board of Control for Cricket in India, every body, including the AILTA would have reaped a rich harvest from it. Obviously that spirit of healthy co-operation is lacking. Unless and until there is united action in all quarters, we are bound to remain where we are.

Asian Games In Danger

The long-talked-of Asian Games may not be held in Delhi next cold weather after all. Although it is said that many countries are unwilling to send a team here owing to the prevailing disturbed conditions, I believe the real reason is want of funds.

Reports are current that an Italian football team will pay a visit to India next winter. Some famous athletes from abroad may also tour this country about the same time. With the Commonwealth Cricket team in the vanguard, we may have plenty of attractive exhibitions at home in the coming months—provided of course they materialise!

Cartoon in The Christian Science Monitor

"Want to get under?"

MAN-MADE COSMIC RAYS

'COSMOTRON' CONSTRUCTION IN UNITED STATES

Russian Scientist's Claim

BY THOMAS R. HENRY

MAN-MADE "Cosmic Rays" are in prospect at the outset of the nation's fateful Hydrogen Bomb project. They may, in fact, be an essential part of this highly secret development.

Working models already exist of gigantic instruments designed to accelerate particles to the greatest energies ever known on earth—except in the most powerful of the radiations from outer space which may have resulted from ancient explosions of stars. With these, hitherto undreamed-of atom-smashing may well be possible.

The new instruments are amplifications of the cyclotron. Particles of the atomic nucleus-protons, neutrons, alpha particles—are started at moderate speed and drawn by a great magnet in a circular path. Every few millionths of a second, the particle is given an electric "kick," which increases the speed, and hence the energy, with which it is moving.

Notable among the new installations is the Cosmotron under construction at the Atomic Energy Commission's great laboratory at Brookhaven, L.I. It literally is intended to create on earth, on a small scale, conditions similar to those which must exist in the Cosmos.

It is being constructed on a general cyclotron model, with several far-reaching changes in design. It is expected to produce energies 10 to 20 times greater than those possible with the cyclotrons of the past. It is a heavy-artillery piece of the nuclear world, more than 75 feet in diameter and constructed to accelerate particles with energies of 3,000,000,000 to 5,000,000,000 volts. This falls in the middle range of Cosmic Rays themselves.

Much more powerful is the Bevatron under construction at the Commission's Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, where a good deal of the pioneer work on the Hydrogen Bomb is believed to have been done. Here it is proposed to accelerate particles to energies of 5,000,000,000 to 7,000,000,000 volts.

This will mean a speed very close to that of light, 186,000 miles a second. Such a prospective speed made the changes in design essential. In accordance with the laws of relativity, the weight of an object increases proportionally to the speed with which it travels. Speed weighs something. At any ordinary velocities, this increase is inconsequential. The weight of an airplane travelling at 300 miles an hour would be, at the best, only a few billionths of an ounce greater than when it was standing still.

But the increase in weight becomes very notable indeed at speeds approaching that of light. There is a final boundary which can never be crossed—for, at the speed of light itself, the mass of any object would be close to infinite and hence the object would be immovable.

The Cosmotron and the Bevatron are designed to give greater and greater pushes to the moving object as its mass increases.

At somewhere near the speed of light, it is believed, energy actually will change into matter, the reversal of changing mass into energy which is the principle of the Atomic Bomb.

Russian Scientist's Claim

AN ultransensational claim to the discovery in Cosmic Rays of 16 elementary particles of matter hitherto unknown in the world has just been made in a Russian scientific journal.

These new particles range in mass from about 100 to 20,000 times the mass of an electron, according to the claims advanced by a Russian physicist named Alikhanov. Nothing is known of Alikhanov's standing or reliability in this country, other than that he is a protege of the great Russian physicist and former Cambridge professor, Peter Kapitza, whose views command wide respect throughout the scientific world.

Alikhanov's alleged discoveries date back to 1946. He is the chief of a Cosmic Ray Laboratory on the summit of Mt. Alagez, about 9,000 feet in altitude, in the Armenian Caucasus, not far from the reputed Russian Atomic Bomb Laboratory.

The particles he alleges to have isolated from the constant bombardment of this high mountaintop by radiation from the Milky Way Galaxy, striking the upper atmosphere of the earth with energies as great as several billion electron volts, are described as both positively and negatively charged. Presumably they include the now familiar mesons, particles which are created when a high-energy Cosmic Ray smashes an atom in the high atmosphere and which have lifetimes of a ten-millionth and a millionth of a second respectively. The two types of mesons, which have been called the "glue of the universe," are both positively and negatively charged. Their masses are, respectively, about 600 and 200 times the mass of an electron.

As early as 1947 Alikhanov was claiming—according to Russian newspapers which were suspected at the time of being quite unreliable due to the ignorance of the writers rather than to propaganda—that he had obtained from cosmic radiation both positively and negatively charged particles weighing 2,000 to 3,500 times the mass of an electron.

If this were true, according to American physicists at the time, the discovery was sensational indeed. A particle 2,000 times the mass of an electron would be the equivalent of a proton. All protons known to science carry positive charges. If such a thing as a negatively charged proton existed and were brought into close contact with a positive proton, both particles, theoretically, would be instantaneously eliminated in the form of energy. That is, there would be a total conversion of matter into energy.

Both positive and negative particles of the election mass exist. They instantaneously eliminate each other when they come in contact, but the mass is so infinitesimally minute that the phenomenon is of little significance—other than for a better understanding of the structure of matter.

There are theoretical reasons to believe that the negatively charged proton may exist, although to date nobody of any standing in physics except Alikhanov claims to have identified it.

The report of Alikhanov's present claims is made in the first issue of a Russian physical journal, 'Priroda', issued late last year and abstracted in the January issue of 'Nuclear Physics Abstracts' prepared by the Atomic Energy Commission.

"Varitrons"

Alikhanov calls his alleged new particles "varitrons," because of the great variations in mass.

Such an elementary particle as he now claims, weighing 20,000 electron masses, or somewhat more than ten protons, stretches belief, but still cannot be positively denied.

It is believed extraordinary that, if his work has no foundation whatsoever, it would be sanctioned by the Soviet Government which would almost certainly be guided by several highly competent and eminent physicists at its disposal—men sufficiently competent to have duplicated the stupendous American effort to creating the uranium bomb.

The particles Alikhanov claims to have found are extremely short-lived.

Their average existence, he calculates, is approximately half a millionth of a second. He has evidence, he believes, that the heaviest, the 20,000-electron mass particles, break down into the next heaviest, and so on, down to the lightest which appear to be about half the weight of the lightest of the mesons.

"Russian Mesons"

It is impossible either to affirm or deny their claims offhand, says Prof. George Gamow of George Washington University. They rest upon experimental evidence which can be validated only by repeating the experiments, and the experimental procedure is not clearly defined.

Some American physicists have referred, somewhat contemptuously, to particles claimed to have been discovered earlier by the two brothers as "Russian Mesons." No evidence of them has been found elsewhere.

Within the last few months, relatively very heavy particles have been found in Cosmic Rays and identified as the entire atomic nuclei, going as far up in the weight scale as iron. It may be that the Russian scientist has found the same things and become confused by them. His reputation as physicist, however, makes this somewhat unlikely.

What Starts Cosmic Rays

COSMIC Rays are the sea spray of storm-tossed oceans of fire on the surfaces of the stars.

This thesis is advanced by Sir George Darwin, Dean of British Physicists, in a report to 'Nature', the official organ of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Rays may result, he says, from the bursting of bubbles of fire with great violence as Cosmic Winds sweep the fiery ocean. Even in the earth's water oceans, Dr. Darwin points out, bubbles sometimes burst with great violence. Particles are blown out with sufficient force to pock-mark metal surfaces. The Cosmci Fire bubbles may represent the same phenomenon on a far grander scale, he believes.

The hypthesis he says, is presented for want of a better and calculations show that it would work. There never has been an adequate explanation for the mysterious radiation of protons, neutrons and entire atomic nucleii which falls upon the earth constantly—the greater part of it from the general direction of the Milky Way, where the stars of the Galaxy are concentrated. It has been held that it results from exploding stars, from the total destruction of matters, etc.

It is obvious, Dr. Darwin says, that the great solar flares extending millions of miles into space from the sun's surface must break down into regions of titanic violence—superhurricanes on the sun's surface. The spray from such storms would be thrown off at velocities of several thousand miles a second.

But the sun, from which some cosmic radiation is believed to come, is a relatively quiet star compared with many of those in the universe.

The Tiny "Barn"

Atomic Energy Commission scientists are working in creation's tiniest dimension—about a 60th of a trillionth of a trillionth of a square inch.

This is the "barn," of which a lot more will be heard as the Atomic Age progresses. It is named from the common expression, "big as a barn door."

Dr. Lloyd Viel Berkner, who is head of U.S. State Department's new International Science Policy survey group.

The barn is the range within which immeasurably the greatest force in the universe operates. This is the force which binds together the particles in the nucleus of an atom, the "glue" of all creation, a minute amount of which is released when a nucleus is split.

When a charged atomic bullet, such as a proton, is fired into an atomic nucleus it is shunted from its target by enormous repulsive forces, which increase enormously as distance grows less. At very close approach this pressure is equivalent to a push of several trillion trillion pounds against one pound.

But within the region of the barn all this changes. An enormously greater attraction sets in and pulls the atomic bullet to its target. The size of the field differs for atoms of different elements. It is seldom greater than two barns.

Further development in the field of Atomic Energy and Atomic Explosions requires an unimaginably great amount of back-breaking work. One aspect of this is to measure this field in barns for each of the 97 elements and the many hundreds of their isotopes. The field can be calculated by the degree of deflection of atomic bullets fired at different energies.

Microbalance

The Commission's scientists also are at the point where they must weigh materials in micrograms. A microgram is about one-thirtieth of a millionth of an ounce. Until their work started there was no weighing instrument in existence capable of such fine discrimination.

At the Mound Laboratory of the Commission at Miamiville, Ohio, a microbalance has been produced which will weigh even smaller masses.

The fibers of the balance are about 1-25th of 1-1,000th of an inch in diameter. The whole quartz system weighs about 1-1,400th of an ounce, and this is the upper limit of the mass it will weigh. The balance is kept constantly in a vacuum or in an atmosphere of inert gas.

New Electronic Brain

Commission scientists now are at work on the construction of a new kind of electronic brain, equipped to solve their highly specialized problems. It is expected to be completed at the Princeton Institute of Higher Studies this year.

The Commission's work has forced the scientists into new mathematical fields. One development, the Commission has announced. Is the so-called Monte Carlo System, based on the mathematics of chance at a roulette table. It is used to predict the behaviour of a neutron emitted from an exploding atom and is of vital importance in the development of atomic energy.

Artificial Crash Tests

How hard a crash landing can a man survive? What can be done to minimize chances of injury?

Air Force soldier volunteers are subjecting themselves to experiments designed to answer these questions with a "human decelerator" devised

(Continued on Page 23)

CASPIN
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FORECAST ABOUT 1950

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Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
(A.) JYOTISHI
(B.C.B.) FARTARPUR (E.P.)

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACT AMENDED

Parliament Passes Two More Bills

NEW DELHI, April 8 (UPI & PTI).

PARLIAMENT today adopted three bills—one piloted by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookherjee amending the Indian Patents and Designs Act and the other two by Dr. John Matthai, Finance Minister. The Finance Minister's bills sought to extend the opium and revenue laws to all the States and to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

The Industries Minister said that the main object of his bill was to protect the national interests from being exploited by foreign concerns by the misuse or abuse of the provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

The House also proceeded with the consideration of Mr. Jagjivan Ram's Bill on the industrial disputes appellate tribunal. The first reading stage of this Bill was practically over and the Labour Minister had replied to most of the points raised during the debate. The House adjourned till Monday, when the Labour Minister would conclude his reply.

Parliament today passed without discussion Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee's bill to amend the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

The Speaker announced that he was giving priority to the Bill in view "of the Minister's ill-health". After the Bill had been passed Mr. H. V. Kamath, who had earlier requested the Speaker to confirm "ill-health" of the Minister wished the Minister "speedy recovery" to enable him to pilot the Industries Development and Control Bill.

Dr. Mookherjee moving for consideration of the Bill said it was designed to secure national interests against any abuse which holders of patents coming from foreign countries may exercise to the detriment of India.

The minister said that a Committee under Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand had been appointed to make comprehensive recommendations and the final report was being awaited. But in the meanwhile to safeguard the Indian national interests the amendments were being made.

AMENDMENTS

Under the amendments if within a reasonable period of time a patentee does not exercise his rights, the controller of patents might give licence to other parties under certain conditions. These are (1) the patent is not being commercially worked in India though capable of being worked, (2) due to refusal of the patentee to grant licence on reasonable terms the internal demand is not being met on reasonable terms (3) such refusal hampers the export trade and commerce of India and the development of industry and (4) due to the conditions imposed on the use of the patent commercial and industrial activity is being unfairly prejudiced.

The Bill also empowers the government to take the initiative without waiting for private parties to approach the patents officer.

The House also passed the Opium and Revenue Laws (Extension of Application) Bill, 1950, and the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Bill 1950, both moved by the Finance Minister, Dr. John Matthai.

OBJECT

The object of the first Bill is to extend certain ancillary laws to the rest of India consequent on the extension of income-tax and customs laws to all states except Jammu and Kashmir.

The Finance Minister said that four categories of laws were being extended. These were (1) those relating to opium and dangerous drugs providing for unified control over production and distribution, (2) revenue recovery acts which permit recovery of income-tax and other taxes in the same way as arears of land revenue, (3) the Government Trading Taxation Act which permits income-tax being levied on trading transactions of other dominion Governments in those states and (4) the taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act.

Dr. Matthai explained that the last measure would not permit reference of fresh cases. It would only help the Commission to carry out its present work effectively.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Foreign Exchange Regulation Amendment Bill, Dr. Matthai explained, extends the foreign exchange regulations to part B states also and empowers first class magistrates and presidency magistrates to levy fines exceeding rupees 1,000 in respect of cases under the Act. The preferential treatment given to the United Kingdom in respect of the regulations prohibiting transfer of an Indian company control to forign hands without prior approval of the Reserve Bank or advance of loans to foreign companies without the Reserve Bank's approval is also abolished. Dr. Matthai explained that with the coming into force of the new constitution this could be done.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Labour Minister Defends The Bill

Parliament then took up consideration of the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Bill is reported by the Select Committee. The Bill sought to provide for the establishment of an appellate tribunal in relation to industrial disputes.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, said that though it formed part of the comprehensive labour relations bill which had been referred to a Select Committee, it was thought desirable to get this Bill passed in view of the fact that Labour Relations Bill was likely to take some time.

The establishment of the appellate tribunal, he said, would enable uniformity in the interpretation of labour laws being achieved throughout the country. Provision had been made that during the pendency of adjudication before a tribunal, discharge or dismissal of workmen should not take place. He hoped that such provision would reduce the incidence of Industrial dispute.

Mr. Hariharnath Shastri said that he was not enthusiastic about the bill. Although there were some beneficial provisions, the Bill on the whole would add to the hardships that the working class in this country was subjected to.

Mr. R. R. Venkataraman, Madras INTUC Leader, gave his "qualified support" to the Bill. He wished the Bill had been postponed pending consideration of the labour relations bill. The whole idea of an industrial appelate tribunal was based on a misconception of the functions of an industrial tribunal. he said.

"UNJUSTIFIED"

He regarded as 'absolutely unjustified" the provision authorising government to reject or modify the awards. He wanted to know which retired judge of a high court would "ever agree" to serve on a tribunal in which his judgment would be subject to variation by government.

Prof. N. G. Ranga (Madras) said the House should congratulate the Labour Minister for having brought forward the measure which was "very progressive" and compared "very favourably" with similar legislation in the United Kingdom.

Mr. P. D. Himatsingka (West Bengal) said the powers provided to the Government under the Bill were bound to be exercised only in favour of labour and not employers. He opposed the amendment of the Minister prohibiting the dismissal of an employee for offences not connected with a dispute before the tribunal. He was also againsta the provision which prohibited lawyers from appearing before the tribunal unless both parties consented.

MINISTER'S REPLY

The Labour Minister, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, replying to the debate, said that while Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, General Secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress, had criticised certain aspects of the Bill, the President of the organisation, Mr. Khandubhai Desai, had appended his signature to the report of the Select Committee without any minute of dissent.

"I leave the inference to be drawn by Mr. Shastri himself", he declared.

Government interference with awards of industrial appellate tribunals was apparent to those who bore in mind the distinction between judicial and social justice, he added. There was, therefore, no reason whatsoever for saying that eminent men might refuse to sit on the tribunal. Government did not interfere with the work of the tribunal in any way. Even in regard to high court and supreme court decisions in criminal cases, government today exercised the right to commute sentences.

The appellant tribunal could not discharge its work satisfactorily if it went into points of law only, as suggested by Mr. Shastri. It had to go into questions of fact.

After the experience of the administration of the Industrial Disputes Act, the Labour Minister went on, "I have to say rather reluctantly that there have been a very large number of unscrupulous employers who have taken undue advantage of the provisions of the existing Industrial Disputes Act to punish the workers." The Bill sought to remove that defect, he said.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram had not concluded when the House adjourned till Monday.

EVACUEE PROPERTY

Mr. Mohan Lal Saksena, Minister of State for Rehabilitation, introduced a Bill to provide for the registration and verification of claims of displaced persons in respect of immovable property in Pakistan.

The Bill replaces an ordinance.

Mr. Saksena in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill said that the scheme of rehabilitation which is being worked out by government contemplates quasi-permanent allotment of evacuee to such of the displaced persons as owned immovable property in Pakistan. Necessary action on the basis of exchanged revenue records has been taken for allotting rural property to displaced persons from West Punjab and to those of Punjabi extraction from the other areas of western Pakistan.

"In regard to owners of urban property, from Western Pakistern and rural land owners of non-Punjabi extraction from regions of western Pakistan other than West Punjab, it is necessary to obtain accurate information of the immovable property which they have left behind. The object of this Bill is to empower Government to receive, register and verify claims of displaced persons in respect of immovable property which they have left behind in western Pakistan.

"The bill prescribes penalties for submission of false or double claims. An ordinance was promulgated on January 19 last with these objects and purposes and the Bill seeks to replace the ordinance."

STEAMER CAMPS FOR REFUGEES

CALCUTTA, April 8 (PTI): Two private steamers lying in the Hoogly have been taken possession of by the West Bengal Government for sheltering refugees temporarily.

The influx of refugees at the Sealdah station has been so heavy that no space is now available for them in the station premises. To cope with the situation, Government have arranged to remove the refugees from Sealdah station to these steamers before they are transferred to transit camps.

Indonesian Sea-Men To Float Shipping Company

DJAKARTA, April 8 (UPI): The 300,000-strong Indonesian Sea-Men's Union is backing a new national shipping company named Djakarta Lloyd which has been established in Djakarta with the object of breaking the monopoly of the Dutch shipping line, K P. M.

Mr. Darwis Djamin, ex-officer of the Indonesian navy now managing the new company, said that the first six million guilders of the initial capital had been subscribed by Union members.

The company is to have an initial capital of 30 million guilders, he added. The Republic Government are being approached to furnish the bulk of this as a subsidy, he said.

MAJOR RAILWAY COLLISIONS

Minister's Statement In Parliament

NEW DELHI, APRIL 8 (P.T.I.).

THE RAILWAY MINISTER, MR. N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, SAID IN PARLIAMENT TODAY IN REPLY TO MR. R. K. SIDHWA THAT TOLL WAS CHARGED ON FIVE RAILWAY BRIDGES. REQUESTS FOR THEIR ABOLITION WERE CONSIDERED ON THEIR MERITS. AS A MATTER OF FACT ONE TOLL WAS ABOLISHED QUITE RECENTLY.

Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways, said in reply to Dr. Mono Mohon Das that nine members of the railway staff were found responsible in varying degrees for the three major collisions which occurred on Indian Government railways during 1948-49. The question of punishments to the staff was awaiting the result of prosecutions against them by the police. The number of killed in these collisions was 43 and injured 96

PUNJAB PAYS 14.37 LAKHS TO INDIA

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister of Works, Mines and Power, said in reply to Dr. Das that the Government of the Punjab (Pakistan) had paid India about Rs. 14.37 lakh in September 1949 for a transportable power set sold to them but of which they had not yet taken delivery. The Pakistan Government had been reminded from time to time to send the necessary wagons to take away the plant from the Harduaganj depot to Lahore. Their reply was awaited. The cost of the small staff retained to look after the plant would be found initially by the Government of India but it was intended to recover the amount subsequently from the Government of the Punjab (Pakistan). The Pakistan Government had been informed accordingly.

Mr. Santhanam said in reply to Mr. V. M. Obaidullah that on the morning of March 3, 1950, two fishplates were found missing from the track between Gudur and Odur stations. It was, however, not known whether such was the condition at the time when two Up Calcutta Mail, by which the Governor of Madras travelled, passed over the spot a few hours earlier.

Replying to Smt. Durgabai, Mr. Santhanam said that intensive patrolling had been instituted on this part of the track.

Mr. Gadgil said in reply to Mr. Sidhwa that the number of geologists in India in 1941 was 29, today there were 152 and it was proposed to increase their number to 250 in the course of the next four years. On a modest estimate, the country needed ten thousand geologists

SPEAKER'S RULINGS

NEW DELHI, April 8, (PTI): The Speaker, Mr. G. V Mavlankar, said in Parliament today that while the Parliament certainly had the right to go into any detail, for the purpose of exercising that jurisdiction "we must have a balance as to how far we should interfere with the internal autonomy of autonomous bodies".

The Speaker gave this ruling when a large number of supplementaries on details was put to a question on electric connections granted by the Delhi Province Electricity Power Control Board

Mr. Tribhuwan Narayan Singh suggested that when a question was tabled by a member in Hindi, the reply also must be given in Hindi. The Speaker ruled that it should be left to the Minister.

NOMINATED: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, has nominated Shrimati Ammu Swaminathan, M.P. to be a member of the Council.

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(7346)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

APPLICATIONS in prescribed form available with the undersigned, are invited from students for admission to a two-year's course in Statistics leading to the Associateship of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. The course will include training in professional practice besides a basic training in theory and application.

2. Minimum qualification for admission is an honours degree in Statistics, Mathematics, Physics or Economics: a student with an honours degree in Economics should have taken Mathematics as a subsidiary subject.

3. The next session begins in July 1950 and applications are to reach the Honorary Secretary, Indian Statistical Institute, Presidency College, Calcutta-12, by the 6th May 1950. A prospectus is available on payment of eight annas in postage stamps. Names and addresses should be written legibly.

P. C. MAHALANOBIS.
Secretary.

(7522)

MUNSHIS TO TOUR U. S. WEST COAST

NEW YORK, April 7, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. K. M. Munshi and Mrs. Munshi left here today by air for Los Angeles and San Francisco on a tour of the west coast of the United States.

Since their arrival in New York on March 24, both Mr. and Mrs Munshi have been busy meeting people prominent in the educational and cultural fields with which they are associated in India.

While in Washington, Mr. Munshi met officials of the State Department and Mrs. Munshi had conferences with representatives of a number of womens' organisations.

They are expected back in New York after a fortnight they will make a second visit to Washington before flying back to India on May 3.

Unmarried Girl Alleged To Have Killed New Born

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 21-year-old unmarried Christian girl is alleged to have throttled her newly-born baby in the city yesterday. Mary Fernandez, the woman in question, who is lying in the Motlibai Hospital, has been taken into custody by the Gamdevi police.

According to the police she gave birth to a child yesterday morning. In the evening she wrapped the child in a piece of cloth and went to Motlibai Hospital where she was admitted for treatment. The medical examination of the child showed some marks of nail injuries on the neck. The child died immediately after admission.

The Gamdevi Police who were informed, rushed to the hospital and arrested the girl. The police are making further investigations.

Strong Viet Minh Troops Attack French Forces

HARD FIGHTING GOING ON

SAIGON, April 8 (PTI-Reuter).

THE French army in Indo-China today reported a new attack by Viet Minh troops in the Mekong river delta 100 miles south of Saigon. A military communique said the attack began during the night of April 5 and 6 in Soctrang province.

"At the same time secondary actions were launched, aimed at cutting communications with Soctrang", it said.

"Very hard fighting is going on against a very strong rebel group."

French aircraft made frequent surprise raids on important Viet Minh concentrations, inflicting "very herious losses."

"The communique added that one post which had been encircled and attacked by the insurgents had not been relieved.

"The enemy is retreating and suffering very heavy losses under the massive action of aircraft", it added.

HOLD REFERENDUM IN TRIESTE

Plea To U. N.

TRIESTE, April 7 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Thousands of Italians in the Anglo-American zone of Trieste today signed a petition demanding United Nations help to prevent Marshal Tito from annexing the Trieste zone occupied by Yugoslavia.

The petition claimed that the Belgrade Government planned to regard the election to be held in the Yugoslav Zone next week as a plebiscite in favour of incorporation with Yugoslavia's Federated Republic of Slovenia.

The petition appealed to the Italian Government to ask the United Nations, of which Italy is not a member, to hold a referendum in the entire free territory of Trieste.

Sponsors of the petition claimed that the vast majority of the population of the two zones would vote for union with Italy.

They added that the conditions under which the elections will be held in the Yugoslav Zone on April 16 guaranteed that no anti-Tito votes would be cast.

Trieste has been divided since, in the closing stages of the war in Italy.

The northern zone containing the city of Trieste itself, went to the Allies: the southern to the Yugoslavs.

The subsequent peace treaty with Italy stipulated that a united free territory should be established under the administration of a Governor appointed by the United Nations. But no Governor has yet been appointed and the two zones continue to function as separate entities.

2 Hyderabad Reds Arrested

SECUNDERABAD, April 8, (UPI): The Dpeuty Superintendent of Police, Warangal district. has arrested two persons, C. Ramamurty and V. Krishna Rao for allegedly collecting funds from the villages on the plea of rescuing convicted and jailed Communists by bribing the jail officials, it is reported.

Buried Jewellery Disappears

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A young Muslim woman, who bundled up her life's savings of jewellery and cash collectively valued at Rs. 12,100 and safely buried the same underground in the room of her flat at Dongri, was rudely shocked when she opened the cell yesterday only to find that the whole treasure had disppeared.

According to the Dongri Police, the woman deposited the valuables in the underground cell some two months back for safe keeping and she cemented the floor so as not to give the slightest idea of the existence of a cell in her private room.

Yesterday evening, when she was in need of money she dug up the cell to take the required amount. She was painfully surprised to find that the whole bundle was missing.

She brought the matter before the Dongri Police who has arrested Haji Mohamad Hussain, the brother-in-law of the woman. She stated to the Police that the only persons who knew about the secret deposit, were her young daughter and her younger sister. She suspects that her brother-in-law must have removed the valuables on being informed by her sister.

Police investigations are proceeding.

NOTORIOUS RED SHOT DEAD

SECUDNERABAD, April 8, (UPI): K. Sitaramayya, alleged to be a Communist, was shot dead in an encounter with the police near Payyaram hills, in Warangal, on April 7, according to information received here. The deceased is said to be responsible for many murders in Khammameth Taluka.

Gurkha Soldier Shot

GWALIOR, April 8, (PTI): After efforts to overpower him failed police shot a Gurkha soldier who ran amok inuicting serious injuries on four persons.

Illicit Liquor Arrest

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Just an hour before the formal inauguration of the "dry" era in the State of Bombay on the evening of April 6, the city Police seized two gallons of illicit liquor, cleverly concealed in a rubber tube, from a porter as the mammoth procession of prohibition enthusiasts was wending its way along Kalbadevi Road to the Chaupatty seaface.

Rajendra Prasad, a film extra, who was arrested in this connection is reported to have confessed to the Police that he was taking the liquor from the Jankibai Dharamsala situated in the compound of the temple at Bhuleshwar, Bombay.

According to the Police, as the huge procession was proceeding along the Kalbadevi Road, a Police Constable, attached to the Princess Street Police, on Patrol duty, noticed a porter carrying a big tin. On suspicion, he examined the contents of the tin. He found that it was stuffed with chilly powder, but on further examination he pulled out a rubber tube containing the illicit liquor.

On interrogation, the porter said that he was engaged by Rajendra Prasad. The Police put Prasad under arrest. Investigations are proceeding.

WANTED A HUSBAND

SINGAPORE, April 8 (PTI-Reuter): A 40-year-old Chinese woman here wants a husband, and claims she can support him.

Wearing a man's felt three sizes too smaller for her, she stalked into the Social Welfare Department's public assistance section and asked them to find her a husband immediately.

"I am fairly well off. I own a cocoanut plantation and a five-roomed house," she said. "But I have sub-tenants who bully me.

"They beat me, and I think that the best way I can protect myself and my property is to find a husband."

Arrested On Cheating Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Esplanade Police arrested Mehboob Sonawalla and Amritlal Hargovindas charged with cheating in respect of a station wagon worth Rs. 10,000.

Producing the accused before Mr. I. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, today the Police stated that the suspects sold a station wagon to a city businessman for Rs. 10,000 sometime back and passed the receipt for the amount. It is alleged that the registration was not changed to the name of the purchaser.

Later on the businessman's demand for the transfer of the registration to his name, it is alleged that the first accused obtained possession of the car from the former on the pretext of re-selling it and thereafter kept the vehicle with him.

Police investigations revealed that the registration of the wagon was subsequently changed to the name of the brother of the first accused.

Pending further enquiries both the accused were allowed bail.

LAND MORTGAGE CREDIT BENEFITS

Need For Speeding Up Arrangements

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, today emphasised the need for speeding up arrangements to extend the benefits of land mortgage credit by the opening of branches of the Provincial Land Mortgage Bank or by calling the central and provincial land mortgage banks to function as agents of the Apex Bank.

Mr. Mehta, who was inaugurating the second conference of land mortgage banks in Bombay this afternoon, observed that, a well-knit system based on local responsibility yielded better results and afforded greater security than did centralised bodies.

SUBSIDY

As part of the "grow more food" programme, the Finance Minister stated, Government had agreed to subsidise the land mortgage bank to the extent of the difference between the economic rate of interest on loans chargeable by the bank and the rates of interest at which individual agriculturists, he added.

Mr. Mehta said that a striking departure had been lately made by government in asking the Apex Bank to provide long-term finance, on the security of the mortgage of immovable property, to co-operative housing societies in the various parts of the state. This had been done, he observed, because, in view of the responsibilities which they had assumed to finance the urgent needs of the housing programme in industrial cities, Government did not desire to extend their direct financial commitments.

If, however, he added, long-term advances for this purpose exceeded "the advances of comparatively smaller denomination", Government would have to "examine whether the two lines of business should not be separated and a Housing Credit Corporation" created.

Referring to the recognition which had come from the Reserve Bank of India by way of approval of the inclusion of the debentures of the Madras Provincial Co-operative Mortgage Bank in the list of securities against which the Reserve Bank could grant accommodation or make investments", the Finance Minister hoped that "the leaders of the movement in Bombay" would bestir themselves" to secure similar recognition for the apex bank in the State".

SAMATA SAINIK DAL

Ban Lifted But Restrictions Imposed

The notification declaring the Samata Sainik Dal an unlawful association has been cancelled by the Government of Bombay. Simultaneously it has issued orders, under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, prohibiting the Dal, its branches and also other bodies of persons known by the name of volunteers operating or working under the general direction or management of the Dal or any of its branches from performing drills of a military nature, holding camps, parades or processions and wearing in the public any dress or article of apparel resembling any uniform or part of a uniform required to be worn by members of the Armed Forces, or of the Police Force, Home Guards or of any other forces constituted under the law of the land.

Students' Progressive Group

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Students Progressive Group there will be an Elocution Competition April 24, at the People's Jinnah Hall (Congress House).

Any boy or girl of standards VIII to XI of a recognized Secondary School can speak on any one of the following subjects for not more than seven minutes in Gujarati or Marathi or Urdu or English:—

Rights and Responsibilities of a citizen of Free India, Prohibition, Sports versus Studies, My hero, Lingua Franca of India, Feasts. The career of my choice, The place of a woman, The Goal before the Students' Progressive Group, Social Service, An Ideal School Boy|Girl.

Candidates are to enroll themselves with Mst. Erach Gotla by paying As. 4 as entry fees at B. J. P. C. Institution, opp. Charni Road Station on or before the April 20.

A trip to the Canary Caves has been arranged on the April 16 and the members of the Group wishing to join the trip should get their names enrolled.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Chaitra Vad 7, 2006.
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akher 20, 1369.
Parsi: Avan 9, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-27 a.m. Sunset: 6-54 p.m.
Hightide: 04-22, 18-10
Lowtide: 10-50.

Today's Engagements

PROHIBITION WEEK CELEBRATION PROGRAMME: Mass labour rally at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, 6 p.m Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Minister for Labour, Government of India, will address the rally and Mr. B G. Kher. Chief Minister Bombay fill preside. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise will welcome the guests.

GUJRATHI CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: Mass meeting to celebrate the inauguration of Prohibition at Robert Money High School, 9 p.m.

K. M. S PAREL HIGH SCHOOL: Annual Social gathering, at 4-15 p.m. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, will preside.

GURU SINGH SABHA: Master Sant Singh, Hony. Secretary, Punjab Temperance Federation, on Prohibition at Sri Guru Singh Sabha, 264, Frere Road, at 8-0 p.m.

MASS SPINNING AT CONGRESS HOUSE: The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have organised mass spinning at People's Hall, at 8 a.m. Mr. Godwin Lewarika, President of the African Congress in Rhodesia, will attend the function

SHANMUKHANANDA FINE ARTS SOCIETY

Music recital by G. N. Balasubramaniam, accompanied by Rajamanikkam Pillai, Mani and Palani at 5 p.m. today at Poddar College Hall, Matunga.

THUNDERSHOWERS IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

All-India Weather

POONA, April 8, (PTI):—The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:—

A depression has probably been formed in the south-west Bay of Bengal with its centre this morning. near latitude six degrees north, longitude 83-1/2 degrees east. It is likely to intensify and move west or north-west.

There have been widespread thundershowers in Travancore-Cochin and scattered thundershowers in west Madhya Pradesh Deccan (Desh) Malabar and Tamilnad.

Both day and night temperatures were below normal in north-West India and west Uttar Pradesh. Day temperatures were appreciably above normal in Gujarat, north Deccan (Desh) and west Madhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Widespread thunder-rain is likely in Tamilnad, Travancore-Cochin and Malabar and South Kanara. There will also be local thundershowers Deccan (Desh), west Hyderabad and in and near west-north Madhya Padesh. A few thundershowes will also occur in the Konkan, Mysore and Rayalaseema.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from normal recorded at 8 a.m. on Saturday:—

Abu 86 68 0 0 minus 0.1, Ahmedabad 104 78 0 0 minus 0.1, Ahmednagar 101 78 0 0.1 minus 0.1, Aurangabad 100 78 0 0.2 minus 0.1, Bangalore 93 71 0 0 minus 0.6, Baroda nil, Belgaum 95 65 0 0.3 minus 0.4, Bhuj 102 69 8 0 minus 0.1, BOMBAY 87 79 0 0 minus 0.1, Calcutta 103 76 0 0.2 minus 1.4, Cuttack 103 80 0 3.4 plus 2.1, Darjeeling 69 53 0 3.6 plus 1.3, Delhi 92 63 0 0.7 plus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 101 65 0 0.1 minus 0.7, Indore 78 71 0 0.2 plus 0.1, Jaipur 94 68 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Jubbulpur 93 73 0 1104 plus 0.8), Kolhapur 100 71 0 0.3 — — —, Lucknow 95 65 0 0.5 plus 0.1, Madras 93 79 0 0.4 0, Mahabaleshwar 90 69 0 0 minus 0.3, Mangalore 90 81 0 0 minus 0.3, Mussoorie 68 52 0 4.1 plus 2.4, Mysore 94 72 0 0 minus 0.6, Nagpur 100 78 0 1.2 plus 0.4, Ootacamund 74 54 0 0.1 minus 1.8, Patna 99 76 0 0.2 minus 0.3 Patiala 89 64 0 1.3 — —, Poona 103 72 0 0.3 plus 0.1, Rajkot 106 67 0 0 minus 0.1, Shillong 82 60 0 3.1 minus 0.1, Sholapur 103 73 0 0.3 0, Simla 64 46 0 4.4 plus 1.5, Surat 110 80 0 0 0.

QUICKER POSTAL SERVICE

Use Of Red Labels Urged

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With a view to giving quicker transmission of express delivery articles and ensuring their delivery on Sundays when post offices will be closed, a revised procedure is being adopted from May 1st in dealing with such articles.

Under the new system, express delivery articles will be forwarded direct by the R. M. S Offices and sections to the telegraph office at the destination intended for delivery without going through the post office. In order to obviate any chances of delay, the public are requested to use the red label marked 'Express Delivery' on all postal articles intended to be transmitted by express delivery and ensure that the fee of two annas is pre-paid on each article by means of postage stamps.

Overseas Mails

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The next despatch of overseas mails for Arabia and Aden will be made from Bombay on April 11, 1950 S. S "Jehangir". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on April 10 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space

The next despatch of overseas mails for Western Pakistan (parcel mails only), Iraq and Iran will be made from Bombay on April 12 by M. S. "Dara". Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on April 11 will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

TODAY'S RADIO

Air News From Delhi

SUNDAY, April 9.

English 8 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 5, 9; Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1 p.m. 8-15; Hindustani 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. 6-10 9-15, Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45 p.m.; Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m.; Marathi 8-30 a.m. 12-50 p.m. 8; Tamil 7-15 a.m. 7-15 p.m.; Telugu 7 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7 p.m.

BOMBAY

7-30 a.m. Bhor bhaee, 7-40 Today's programme, 7-45 Surangi Vakil, S. Dave's competitions, 8-15 K. Ingle, bibhas, 11-0 Film songs, 11-45 M. Ajinkya, shudh sarang, 12-15 p.m. M. Jhaveri's G. feature "abhisar", 12-50 Surangi Vakil, geets, 1-10 M. Khan, surbahar, 1-40 Special, 5-0 p.m. M. Khan, surbahar, 5-20 Tarana purvi, 6-10 N. Jekisondas and Party, G. bhajans, 6-20 S. R. Vyas, puria dhanashree, 7-0 G. G. Kharadkar, violin, 7-10 Locals, 7-20 Surangi Vakil, geet, 7-30 K. Ingle, kh. malashree, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-45 S. R. Vyas, bihag, 9-15 N. Jekisondas and party, G. bhajans, 9-30 Radio trailor, 9-45 D'Amel. radio orch., 10-0 Easter Sunday.

VARIATIONS: 8 a.m. M. Khan surbahar, 8-45 R. M. Satam and party, abhang and gaulan, 1-0 p.m. B. Manjrekar, M. bhavgeet, 1-30 Kannada songs. 1-50 H. Khan, bhimpalasi, 5-30 For children, 6-0 B. Manjrekar, kh. dhanashree, 6-20 For rural listeners, 8-15 Basaweshwar, 9-0 Mohantara Ajinkya, M. songs, 10-0 M. Ajinkya, malkauns. 10-30 H. Khan, cl. music.

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Prayer, 7-45 Week's highlights, 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 Mirabai Badkar, bilawal, 9-0 G. K. Korade, violin, 9-15 D. Mahomed, as a jogia, 5-30 p.m. G. K. Korade, violin, 5-45 As in Ahmedabad. 6-10 Mirabai Badkar, bhimpalas, 6-30 For rural listeners, 7-0 Raas Ramana, 7-15 Talk in Gujerati. 7-30 Mirabai Badkar, thumri, 7-45 D. Mahomed, bhajans, 8-0 Month's song, 8-10 Locals, 8-45 Instr. variety, 9-30 D. Mahomed, ghalzas 9-45 Mirabai Badkar, adana.

AHMEDABAD

7-30 a.m. Ashram Bhajanvali, 7-40 Gauri Diwanji, sitar 7-50 B. Shah, geet, 8-15 Sandesh, 9-0 For children, 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda, 5-45 B. Shah, geets, 6-10 As in Baroda, 6-30 Musical "Shyam gungat pat khol", 7-15 Talk quiz, 6-45 Gauri Vasanji, sitar, 7-0 in Gujerati, 7-30 For industrial workers, 8-0 Locals, 8-5 Gauri Diwanji, sitar, 8-45 N. Arjandas, dilruba, 9-30 N. Arjandas, dilruba.

Nehru To Broadcast

NEW DELHI, April 8, (PTI): Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, will broadcast to the nation at 8-30 p.m. on April 10.

The broadcast will be relayed by all stations of All-India Radio.

AIR TRANSPORT ENQUIRY

Questionnaire Issued

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A comprehensive questionnaire, designed to elicit information relating to the organisation and establishment of the air transport companies, their operations, their revenues and expenses, the difficulties encountered by the air transport industry at present and suggestions in regard to future development in the sphere of both internal and external operations, has been issued today by the Air Transport Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of India.

The Committee, which held its second series of meetings in Bombay from March 23 to April 3, considered the preliminary memoranda sent by the air transport companies and other bodies and persons interested in air transport, and drew up the detailed questionnaire on the different aspects of the matters which have been referred to it by Government for enquiry.

HISTORY

The questionnaire, in its first two parts, deals with the history, organization and establishment of the air transport companies, operational and financial statistics, scheduled and non-scheduled for charter operations, such as, route mileage, frequency of service, type of aircraft employed, schedule of passenger fares, freight rates and mail rates, approximate cost of operation of service etc., and general matters like total number of units of each type of aircraft in the fleet, overhauling, average number of flying hours, maximum gross weight permitted for take-off and financial assistance other than mail contracts from Union and state governments.

The third part refers to economics of air transport operations.

DEVELOPMENT

The important issues in respect of the possibilities of future development of the air transport industry during the next five years were discussed by the questionnaire in its fourth part.

The questionnaire next deals with the practicability of state ownership and management of the industry during the next five years from the point of view availability of necessary funds, efficiency of management and economy of operation.

Another important question asked by the Committee is whether management of the industry should be entrusted to a Government department or to a statutory corporation if it is to be managed by the State.

The replies to questionaire are requested to be sent to the Secretary of the Committee to reach him by May 1, 1950.

Jagjivan Ram To Visit Prohibition Exhibition

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Hon. Shri Jagivan Ram, Minister for Labour, Government of India will visit the Educational Exhibition on Prohibition organised by the Prohibition Week Celebration Committee, at Chetana, on Sunday, April 9.

This Exhibition which was inaugurated on April 5 by Hon. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, shows posters, photographs, statistical charts, and crime graphs designed and executed by the Commercial Art Section of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay.

The works displayed depict forcefully the positive aspects of Government's prohibition policy and negative aspects of drink evil.

Ahmedabad Mill Workers' Satyagraha

AHMEDABAD, April 7, (PTI): About two hundred operatives of the Fine Kitting Mill here are offering satyagraha in the mill compound since last night as a protest against the closing of the mill on account of the accumulation of stock.

The mill authosities state that it is not possible to produce and sell yarn at the prices fixed by the Government of India, as cotton is not available at controlled prices The mill remained closed for about four months for the same reasons.

Saurashtra State Postal System

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Saurashtra State Postal System has been taken over by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department with effect from April 1, 1950, it is officially announced.

PROHIBITION WEEK AT HUBLI

Mysore Minister's Appeal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shri K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore, inaugurated the Prohibition Week at Hubli on April 6. The Week was organised under the auspices of the Dharwar District Prohibition Committee.

Addressing a large gathering on the occasion, Shri Reddy said that Prohibition constituted a great step towards the fulfilment of the goal of social and economic betterment of the masses. He referred to the criticism that was being levelled against Prohibition and said that the pioneers of Prohibition had to proceed very cautiously taking into consideration all the pros and cons of that measure.

The drink, he said, was horribly injurious to the wely-being of the people and of poorer classes in particular. This reform was long overdue and now the Government had passed the Prohibition Act and started the enforcement of the same. He, however, added that there was need for creating a strong public opinion in favour of Prohibition as it was a measure for the uplift of the masses.

Ahmedabad Tenants Welcome Prohibition

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 8: The Ahmedabad Tenants' conference has passed a resolution congratulating the Government of Bombay for introducing prohibition which will save people from economic and moral ruin. The conference assured the Home Minister of its full support for prohibition.

The conference also sent congratulatory message to Shri S. K. Patil for being re-elected Major of Bombay.

The conference further rejuested the Labour Minister to promptly apply part two of the Rent Act to the various districts to which the Act has not been so for applied. The conference welcomed several amendments to Requisition Act and' requested the Government to consider the resolutions regarding requisition as passed by the sixth session held under presidentship of Shri S. K. Patil at Ahmedabad in February last.

Four Gallons Of Illicit Liquor Seized

(From Our Correspondent)

KARWAR, April 8: Two petrol cans, containing four gallons of Goa liquor, were discovered by the Kathkal out-post Police (Kumta Taluka), recently, in a Government-food grains carrying motor-truck, it is reported.

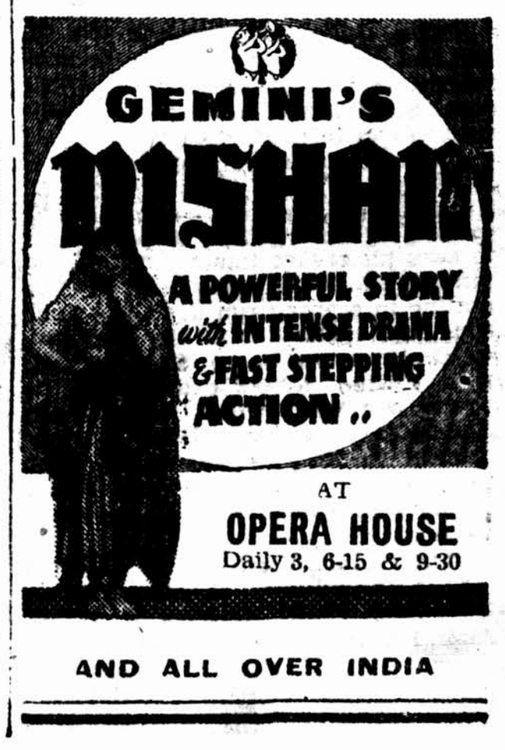
The truck was carrying food-grains between Kumta and Sirsi and the Police, while checking the contents of the vehicle, it is learnt, made the above discovery.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S CITY PROGRAMME

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the Indian National Congress, who will be arriving in the city on Tuesday, April 11, will address a public meeting at Tarabaug, Love Lane, on Wednesday, April 12. at 8 p.m.

Earlier he is likely to meet Congress workers at People's Hall, on Tuesday, April 11, at 7-30 p.m.

He will address another public meeting on Thursday, April 13, at Lohar Chawl, at 9 p.m.



LUSITANIANS' NARROW WIN OVER KIRKEE UNITED

Punjab Sports Beat Pressmen In Aga Khan Hockey

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Before the biggest crowd of the season, the popular Lusitanians scored a narrow victory this evening over Kirkee United by a solitary goal in the Aga Khan Tournament. Earlier in the evening Punjab Sports from Calcutta were lucky to defeat Times of India by two goals to nil.

The Lusitanians were deserving winners and should have won by a more convincing had it not been for the inability of their forwards to convert the chances that came their way. Leslie Woodcock and L. Vaz were the only two players to impress in their attack and were responsible for keeping the Kirkee defence on the run. Their left was extremely paralysed with the transfer of their star forward Reggie Rodriques and E. D'Souza who took his place proved a poor substitute. His inclusion from the second string for this major tournament without the experience of big hockey was too much for him and he was completely at sea for the major portion of the game. C. Braganza at inside-left was another failure and was responsible for spoiling many a promising move and throwing away a number of good scoring chances. P. Pereira their left extreme gave quite a creditable performance being of immense help to the defence and as well he was a source of worry to the opposing defence.

The Kirkee United were seldom afforded much chance of seriously troubling the Lusitanian defence in which Walter D'Souza, Maxie Vaz, Amir Kumar and F. Gama were seen to advantage. There were many occasions especially in the second period after the Poona side were placed in arears that Walter and Maxie brought to a halt a promising move which was likely to result in a goal.

The Kirkee United attack was considerably weakened by the shifting of inside left G. Nimal to left half where he played policeman to the speedy L. Vaz and kept him in check for a considerable part of the game. The leader of their attack E. Gabriel with his speed and dash was their most dangerous forward. On the few occasions he managed to elude the alert Lusis defenders he almost scored being foiled on no less than three occasions. Veterans Joe Phillips and B. Nimal were as sound as ever and gave glimpses of their past glory. They were ably supported by their remaining colleagues who worked tirelessly to keep their opponents from scoring more than once

Play in the opening half was devoid of any incident as most of the game was confident to midfield. The goalkeepers were never called upon to save a single shot. In the second half however the exchanges livened up with the Lusitanians taking the lead in the third minute after the resumption of play through their sharp-shooter L. Woodcock who crashed the half past a bewildered goalkeeper with rising shot to the roof of the net from a pass by C. Braganza.

Kirkee United stung by this reverse made determined attempts to draw level and were extremely unfortunate not to do so when E. Gabriel broke through the Lusis defence and had only S. Menezes the Lusitanian goalkeeper to beat but he was foiled by him. Soon after this Gabriel once again pierced the rival defence and made his way right into the opponents circle only to robbed off the ball by Walter D'Souza before he could position himself for a shot at goal. At the other end L. Woodcock failed to trap a pass from the left properly and bungled a good scoring opportunity.

Kirkee United continued to pile on pressure but the Lusitanian defence refused to wilt under sustained pressure. S. Menezes brought off two smart saves in quick succession to foil them. He stopped a hard shot from M. Rite and from the rebound D. Nimal banged the ball into goal only to find Menezes effect another save to keep his charge intact. The Lusitanians transferred play with L. Vaz putting in a grand run down the right wing and centred from the goal line to C. Braganza to do the needful with entire Kirkee defence on the wrong foot but he shot feebly which Shinde saved easily. His opposite number S. Menezes was called upon to save from K. Nimal just before the end to enable his side to retire victorious.

THE TEAMS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

LUSITANIANS:- S. Menezes; E. D'Sa, and Walter D'Souza F. Gama, Amir Kumar, and M. Vaz, L. Vaz, L. Woodcock, E. D'Souza, C. Braganza, and P. Pereira.

KIRKEE UNITED:- Shinde, Joe Phillips and K. Ramdass; C. Venkatesh, B. N. Nimal, and G. N. Nimal, M. Rite, K. Nimal, E. Gabriel, D. Nimal and James Phillips.

UMPIRES:- Z. D'Silva and M. S. Joseph.

The earlier match between Punjab Sports from Calcutta runners-up of the Beighton Cup last year and Times of India was a fast and exciting game. The former emerged victorious by two goals to nil.

The Punjab Sports relishing robust hockey lived up to their reputation but it was their opponents who almost suceeded in putting it across them. For bad Umpire F. Stevens not disallowed a perfectly legitimate goal by Reggie Rodrigues in the first half when the teams were struggling hand to obtain a vital lead the complexion of the game might have been entirely different.

As it is the control of the game by both the Umpires F. Stevens and A. C. D'Souza was so disgusting that the Punjab Sports players took full advantage of their lax supervision to openly use questionable tactics to deprive an opponent of the ball. They not only overlooked serious offences in midfield but also in the circle with the local team suffering.

Punjab Sports took full advantage of the nervousness of the Times players to subject their goal to a veritable bombardment in the first five minutes of play and goalkeeper Gibson brought off two good saves to keep his charge intact. In the tenth minute of play Z. Carapiet missed an open goal scooping wide from a yard in front of the goal.

The Times recovering from their initial shock forced their opponents back and should have drawn first blood had Umpire Steven not disallowed a grand goal by R. Rodrigues with a rasping first-timer from a back-pass by F. Correa. He was penalised for an offence best known to the Umpire himself who is the man on the spot.

Midway through this half Punjab Sports opened their account when right extreme Sat Pal netted from close after centre half Prakash had managed to get the ball away to the right having got the better of the rival defenders in a tussle for the ball at the top of the circle. Just before the interval Z. Carapiet with his unorthodox manner of holding the stick dubbled his way past the Times defenders to push the ball under the prostrate body of Gibson who threw himself across the goalmouth in a desperate attempt to save but he was a bit too late in doing so and the ball went to the boards

In the second half the Times staged a grand recovery to force Punjab Sports on the defensive but their forwards filed to utilize the fine openings created for them by the hardworking Reggie Rodrigues who despite a bad thigh did everything possible to keep his forwards on the move with his clever distribution. The absence of John Vaz was keenly felt in their attack for S. Swami who deputised for him was a mere passenger. A fine move by R. Rodrigues found the Punjab Sports defence completely beaten and F. Correa failed to beat the rival goalkeeper.

A little later Reg. Rodrigues initiated another grand move which found S. Swami throw away a positive sitter and the Times had to retire beaten.

THE TEAMS WERE AS FOLLOWS:

PUNJAB SPORTS (CALCUTTA):- Kalwant Singh; Ajit Singh and Sarwan Singh, Atma Singh, Prakash, and Indergit Singh, Sat Pal, Amir Singh, Z. Carapiet, B. R. Singh, and Harjinder Singh.

TIMES OF INDIA:- A. Gibson, P. Fernandes and L. D'Souza, H. D'Souza, T. Vaz, and J. Rodricks; L. Braganza, S. Swami, F. Correa, R. Rodrigues and T. Filly.

UMPIRES:- A. C. D'Souza and F. Stevens.

NAVY DOMINATE IN NADKARNI CUP

Football Season Dawns At Cooperage

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Football at Bombay's headquarters the Cooperage dawned with the commencement of the Nadkarni Cup Tournament. Indian Navy beat Karnatak S. A. by two goals to nil scored in the second half of play.

The Navy were much the better side and fully deserved to win. They were faster and combined well. The Karnatak side were more individualists and they have themselves to blame for their exit from the tournament in the first round.

The Navy were faster finding their feet rather early and both their flankmen Jayaram and Stewart were putting through dangerous centres which failed to bring forth a result as Vats their centre forward missed three good chances. Twice he shot erratically and the third time the goalkeeper got to the ball before him.

Nicholson, the Navy left inner should have put his side in the lead in the fifteenth minute but after getting the better of Karnatak's custodian S. K. Uchil the ball sailed over the post tipping it.

Karnatak were now having some glorious chances but their forwards blundered miserably. Suwarna and Bangera each in turn failed to shoot from point blank range although the Navy keeper was solely at their mercy.

The Navy were rather unlucky again when what appeared to be an almost certain goal was cleared from goalline by Karnatak's left half S. T. Kotian who kicked as Vats attempted to put the finishing touch.

A minute before interval the Navy were foiled in the attempt to open the scoring by the brilliant goalkeeping of Karnatak's custodian Uchil who affected two marvellous saves. The first from Vats boots and the second was from a powerful shot taken by Choklingam. The teams crossed over on level terms.

It was only in the fifteenth minute of the second half that Vats the Navy centre forward made amends for his numerous lapses by converting a pass from right outer Stewart to give his side the lead.

Karnatak were now pressing hard in order to secure the equalizer but the Navy defence affected some good saves and when a defender was penalized for fouling by referee Gopalan Karnatak failed to take advantage.

The Navy got through this tight corner and were once again on the offensive and a few minutes before the end. Jayaram obtained a surprise goal when he had the goalie beaten with a flighted shot which curved into goal, the goalkeeper did not anticipate this, thus consolidating their position before the end.

The teams:

INDIAN NAVY: Mukundan, George, Vikram, David, Raghvan Pillai Stewart Choklengam, Vats, Nicholson, Jayaram.

KARNATAK S. A.: S. K. Uchil, K. M. Shetty, M. Y. Krishna; V. B. Shetty S. K. Shetty, S. T. Kotian, S. T. Suvarna B. K. Shetty, K. G. Bangera, R. C. Karkera K. P. Salian.

Referee:- P. S. Gopalan.

U.S. CHAMPION JOCKEY AGAIN OUT OF LUCK

Loses In Photofinish In Australian Debut

MELBOURNE, April 8 (PTI-Reuter).

Yorkshire-born Johnny Longden, leading United States jockey, after riding three losers figured in a photofinish when making his Australian debut at Caufield race course today.

Riding top weight Derrymore in the last race of the day, Longden had a thrilling struggle in the straight with Victoria's crack jockey Jack Purtell on Bidwell, who had a ten pounds pull in the weights.

The judge called for the camera, which showed that Longden's mount had been narrowly beaten into second place.

The American, who is on a short visit to Australia, showed great racing skill.

Longden rode in England and Ireland last September during a holiday trip to Europe.

Gymkhana Races

Outstanding Chances For Moonlight & Shadows And Romantic Kiss

(By OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NINE events have been framed for the Gymkhana race meeting due for decision at the Mahaluxmi racecourse tomorrow.

Nessus who will start from scratch position in the Hunters Chase over the distance is likely to score from Confident.

Akkalkot candidates, Moonlight & Shadows and Romantic Kiss possess outstanding chances in their respective events.

The following are my selections:—

1ST RACE

AFRICA STAR — Win
BRACKEN — Next Best

2ND RACE

MOONLIGHT & SHADOWS — Win
HARLEM DAY — Next Best

3RD RACE

ANMOL II — Win
KARAN — Next Best
if ab. MOHAN

4TH RACE

PUPPY — Win
MEDALLION — Next Best
if ab. SAL MUBARAK

5TH RACE

NESSUS — Win
CONFIDENT — Next Best

6TH RACE

STARS & STRIPES — Win
NIRMALA — Next Best

7TH RACE

ROMANTIC KISS — Win
CHRISSIE DARLING — Next Best

8TH RACE

CHURCHILL — Win
MEDALLION — Next Best

9TH RACE

KARAN — Win
STARS & STRIPES — Next Best
if ab. SAL MUBARAK

CHOICE TREBLE

MOONLIGHT & SHADOWS
NESSUS
ROMANTIC KISS

Merry Maharashtrians Win Purshottam Shield

DEADLY BOWLING BY SHINDE HELPS BEAT FORT VIJAY EASILY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Merry Maharashtrians Cricket Club, assisted by many leading cricketers in the country, succeeded in winning the Purshottam Shield with their first attempt, when in the final which concluded today, they easily beat the Fort Vijay Cricket Club by 380 runs. The Indian test bowler S. G. Shinde was mainly responsible for the Fort Vijay losing their remaining nine wickets in a little over two hours of play, capturing seven wickets

S. G. Shinde—the Test bowler was in a devastating form and captured 7 Fort Vijay C.C. Wickets for 64 runs in 22.1 over of which 3 were maidens. Bowling unchanged throughout the second innings he often beat the batsmen and all the time he kept them guessing and did not allow any batsman to take the liberty. Vijay Merchant—one of the World's best opening batsman could not take any liberty with him and he too had to respect him while facing him.

His figures show that he was in an irresistible form and seven batsmen fell victims to his guile and clever by spinners, and thus he ran through the whole side and routed them for a small total of 187 runs in their second venture.

Resuming their second innings with the over-night score of 60 for 1 wicket Fort Vijay Cricket Club were all out for 187 runs and they lost the match by a very big margin of 380 runs.

Continuing the innings Vijay Merchant and Kothari both of them had to play very cautiously against the clever and steady bowling of Naik's Merry Maharashtrians C.C. They had to respect S. G. Shinde who bowled magnificently from the Wilson College Gymkhana end though the second innings and ultimately Kothari fell a victim to the guile of Shinde. He was out while playing a defensive forward stroke to Shinde and was well taken by M. R. Rege in the slips. Kothari contributed 23 runs and he hit 3 boundaries and stayed on the wicket for 68 minutes. Kothari in partnership with Vijay Merchant added 85 runs for the second wicket which fell at 88 (88-2-23).

H. G. Kapadia—a fast and consistent bat fell a victims to S. G. Shinde with the first ball he received. He square cut Shinde and he was brilliantly caught by M. R. Rege in the slips. Rege anticipated correctly and in holding the catch he fell down but he hung to the ball and got a very valuable wicket for his side. At the same total—that is—at 88 the third wicket fell and Shinde secured his first two wickets with consecutive balls both caught by Rege in the slips. Kapadia was out for a duck.

K. C. Mashruwalla joined his Skipper—Vijay Merchant at the crease. Both of them playing cautious cricket added 25 runs more to the total when Shinde once again came to the rescue of his side by luring Vijay Merchant to play forward. In doing so Vijay Merchant had to stretch himself a little more for the ball than he expected and he was completely beaten by the spin of the ball and R. R. Chandorkar did the rest behind the sticks. Thus Vijay Merchant was out—stumped by R. R. Chandorkar off S. G. Shinde for 72. (113-4-72). Merchant was at the wickets for 97 minutes and he reached the boundary line 13 times.

Mashruwalla was joined by Bhatia but Bhatia could not stand long and he was out for his 3 runs at the total of 122.

R. G. Ashar joined Mashruwalla and they took the score to 157 when Ashar fell an easy pray to Shinde who captured his fifth consecutive wicket

Mashruwalla was now joined by Shrikhande. For the seventh wicket they added 277 runs more to the total when Shrikhande played a ball from Shinde on to his wicket. (184-7-13). Shinde upto-now secured all the six wicket those fell to-day.

N. D. Ved to filled in the vacant crease and he was completely beaten and bowled by Sohoni for a duck. (187-8-0). That was the last ball of Sohoni's over.

R. M. Desai brought the rear; but Mashruwalla facing Shinde made a wild swipe and he was clean bowled. As S. S. Balgie who was injured earlier in the match could not bat, Fort Vijay C.C. had to close their innings and they were defeated by Naik's Merry Maharashtrians C.C. by a very big margin of 380 runs.

Naik's Merry Maharashtrians C. C. making their first and maiden debut in the Purshottam Shield won it very comfortably. For this they should thank their, start batsman M. R. Rege who consistently scored in this tournament and also S. G. Shinde who regularly captured wickets for them.

The details of the scores are:

NAIK'S MERRY MAHARASHTRIANS CRICKET CLUB (First Innings) 231

FORT VIJAY CRICKET CLUB (First Innings) 200

NAIK'S MERRY MAHARASHTRIANS CRICKET CLUB (Second Innings) 536

FORT VIJAY CRICKET CLUB (Second Innings):— Vijay Merchant St. R. R. Chandorkar b. S. G. Shinde 72, S. P. Shah lbw Y. N. Gokhale 0, T. K. Kothari c M. R. Rege b. S. G. Shinde 23, H. G. Kapadia c. M. R. Rege b. S. G. Shinde 0, K. C. Mashruwalla b S. G. Shinde 54, K. M. Bhatia c S. D. Dhanwade b S. G. Shinde 3, R. G. Asher c Y. N. Gokhale b S. G. Shinde 15, G R. Shrikhande b S. G. Shinde 13, N. D. Ved b S. W. Sohoni 0, R. M. Desai not out 0, S. S. Balgie (injured) did not bat, Extras 7, Total 187.

FALL OF WICKETS:- 1|3; 2|88; 3|88; 4|113; 5|112; 6|157; 7|184, 8|187, 9|187.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. W. Sohoni 19-1-68-1, Y. N. Gokhale 4-1-16-1; S. G. Shinde 22.1-3-64-7; M. R. Rege 8-2-32-0.

Sohoni, Rege and Shinde bowled 10, 3 and 2 no-ball respectively in the Second Innings.

PATEL STADIUM IN BOMBAY

Sardar To Lay Foundation Stone On April 28

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The foundation stone of the National Sports Club of India's Stadium in Bombay, to be named the Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, will, it is understood, be laid on the 28th. April next. The Deputy Prime Minister of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will, it is further learnt, make the trip to Bombay specially for the purpose of laying the foundation stone.

Aquatic Acrobats In Bombay

HIGH DIVES AND WATER BALLETS THRILL AUDIENCE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's aquatic fans mustered in large numbers this evening at the Golwalla Bath to winess the premier of the internationally famous Javeline Productions' fifteen-day acquacade, and were treated to a fine exhibition of high diving and graceful performance of the ten water ballerinas.

The opening ceremony of the acquatic acrobatics programme in the city was performed by the Minister of Excise, Honourable Mr. L. M. Patil who evinced very keen interest in the evening's fare.

Tom Perry, the Director assisted by Gerry Jackson and over a dozen other performers, must be congratulated for giving Bombay a chance of witnessing performances of such high standard. The water ballerinas, who came in for a great deal of praise for their magnificent display of water ballet, which included the Maze and figure eight and the marmaid sequence, delighted the crowd by their grace and slow rythmical strokes.

In one of the highlights of the evening's programme, Gerry Jackson was thrown down in the water from a height of nearly seventeen feet handcuffed and manacled, but with remarkable swiftness he extricated himself from these shackles and in less than a minute was on the surface. The acqua maniacs Stan and Alan displayed an extremely high standard of high diving acrobatics.

Tom Perry himself rounded off an interesting hour and a half's programme with a briliant fire dive.

The water acrobats, who had hardly twenty-four hour's time in which to appear before the public, certainly gave a very good account of themselves and after another performance or two they would undoubtedly get in their strides and enable us to witness the extremely high standard of their swimming and diving. The arrangements made by the Golwalla Baths left nothing to be desired, but I somehow or other returned with the feeling that the lighting effect left much room for criticism. To give the water ballets a perfect setting it is absolutely necessary that arrangements be made immediately to light up the bottom of the pool, for it is only then that the magnificent performances of the ballerinas will receive their due appreciation.

The acquacade which is packed with high dives, trick dives, crazy stunts and spectacular water ballets, will be staged twice daily at 7 p.m. and 9-45 p.m., except on Mondays when there will be only the 7 o'clock performance.

DINSHAW F. BHADA—who was mainly responsible for the victory of Parsi Cyclists Cricket Club in the final of the Zoroastrian Cup Tournament. Bhada scored a brilliant 152 in the final against Esplanade Liberal Sports Club.

INDIANS SCORE IN LAST MINUTE TO FORCE DRAW

Hockey Match In Aid Of East Bengal Refugee Relief Fund

CALCUTTA, April 8.

The Indians forced the Europeans and Anglo-Indians to a draw, each side scoring once, this evening in an exhibition hockey match organised in aid of the East Bengal Refugee Relief Fund.

This was the first game of its kind in Bengal's hockey history.

The match was packed with thrills and was played at a cracking pace, specially in the second half.

The E.A.I. were expected to win easily and exhibited better team work. Their half backs were a formidable combination where Claudius, right-half, kept the spectators spell-bound with his tenacity and perfect interceptions. Andrews, the goalkeeper, brought about several clever saves in the second moiety of the play. D'Sena, the right-inner and Deefolts, the right-out, played with perfect understanding while Nyss, outside-left, often opened with his scintillating passes.

The Indians' chief weakness lay in their half line. Both Keshab Dutt, centre-half, and Ravi Deo, right-half, found the speed of the E.T.-I. forwards too much for them. The wingers Gurung and Rao played indifferently and spoilt the easiest of movements. Din Dayal, centre-forward, could not live upto his reputation and appeared to be rather cautious on account of injured shoulder.

After a brief midfield play, the Europeans and Anglo-Indians broke away and Deefolts, outside-right, shot wide from a pass by Nyss, left-out. At the other end Din Dayal, the Indians' leader shot over the E.A.-I. goal erratically After this failure, the Indians still retained the initiative and Raj Kapur, inside-left, tested Andrews after a brilliant combination with Rao, the left-out. But the E.A.-I. keeper saved. The E.A.-I. were not long in retaliating and Mitter, the Indians' custodian, effected a clever save from D'Sena shortly afterwards.

On changing ends, the Indians were unlucky not to have forced the issue in their favour when Ravi Deo's attempt to score from a long-corner failed. E.A.-I. players repelled the attack and, in the sixth minute D'Sena scored with a stiff shot from a pass by Deefolts. For the rest of the time both the goals were visited in turn, but the E.A.-I. attacks were more businesslike. A minute from the end Keshab Dutt, Indians' centre-half. equalised from a penalty bully.

TEAMS:—

EUROPEANS AND ANGLO INDIANS: Andrews, Rodriques and Wilkinson, Claudius, Daluz and Edge, Deefolts, D'Sena. Glacken. Jansen and Nyss.

INDIANS: H. Mitter, D. Banerji. and S. Mullick, Ravi Deo, Keshab Dutt and Jaswant Gurung, Inderjit Rai, Din Dayal, Raj Kapur and Rao.

Umpires: P. C. Dutt and A. Rasool.

CALCUTTA ROWING CLUB WIN ALL TROPHIES

MADRAS, April 8.

The Calcutta Rowing Club won all the three trophies for Sculls, Pairs and Fours in the finals of the All-India Regatta here today.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Bombay Gymkhana Ground

4-15 P.M. Goan Sports Club vs. Indian Dockyard. (Replay Aga Khan Cup).

5-30 P.M. G.I.P. Railway vs. D. S. A. Meerut (Aga Khan Cup).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 P.M. Rainbow vs Khandoba (Practice).

5-45 P.M. Bombay Amateurs vs. Globe (Nadkarni Cup).

BILLIARDS

Islam Gymkhana

6 to 8 P.M. & 8-30 to 10-30 P.M.: T. A. Selvaraj vs. Wilson Jones (W. I. Tournament final).

NEW DEAL TO MINORITIES IN NEHRU-LIAQUAT AGREEMENT

Red Planes Fight In Raid Over Shanghi

SANFRANCISCO, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Nationalists today fought with 25 Russian-made aircraft over Communist Shanghai, according to a broadcast from Taipeh, Formosa picked up here.

The announcement, issued by the Nationalist Central News Agency, said several Communist planes were damaged in a battle between a Nationalist formation and five Communist aircraft over Tsungming island.

"The Chinese Nationalist Air Force scored an initial success over the Communist Air Force when a strong formation of Nationalist planes raided the greater Shanghai area, Yangtse estuary and Tsungming island this morning". The broadcast added.

STERLING RELEASE PARLEYS

KARACHI, April 8 (UPI).

The Government of Pakistan, India and Ceylon are reported to be in consultation with one another on questions relating to the release of sterling balances. It will be recalled that the sterling balances agreement is to come up for renewal in June.

LYNCHED TO DEATH

Judgment In Ratlam Murder Case

(From Our Correspondent,)

JUBBULPORE, April 8.

Echo of Ratlam Murder Case in which three persons were lynched and stoned to death on suspicion of being members of a child-lifter's gang by an infuriated mob on May 14 last year was heard when the Sessions Judge of Ratlam convicted and sentenced four out eighteen accused to 14 years' rigorous imprisonment and fined one rupee each under Section 302 and two years rigorous imprisonment each, under Section 147 for being members of an unlawful Assembly. Both the sentences are to run concurrently. The fourteen other accused were acquitted.

It stated that the accused waylaid and overpowered the victims, burnt one alive, stoned another to death and fatally assaulted the third.

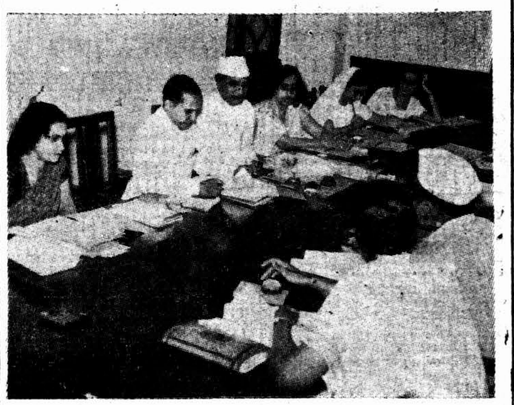
McCARTHY GIVES OPEN BATTLE

PASSAIC, New Jersey, April 8 (PTI-Reuter): Republican Senator Jojeh McCarthy today discarded his Congressional immunity to charge that Prof. Owen Lattimore was "welling" the United States State Department a programme "identical to the plans in the platform of the Communist Party".

The Senator—whose earlier charges are being investigated by a special Senate Committee—also launched new attacks on Dr. Philip C. Jessup, American Ambassador at large, and diplomat John S. Service, and challenged them to sue him for libel.

Prof. Lattimore, who testified to the Senate Committee on Thursday, had called on Senator McCarthy to repeat his earlier Senate charges without cloaking himself in immunity.

Social Workers' Meeting



Executive Committee meeting of the Indian Conference of social work was held at P.W.D. Secretariat under the presidency of Hon. Dr. Jivraj Mehta.

Neogy And Mookerjee To Quit Cabinet

Serious Differences With Nehru's Poliy

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, April 8.

COMMERCE Minister Mr K. C. Neogy as anticipated has resigned from the Cabinet. Commerce Ministry bills which were being discussed in the Parliament will now be handled by his colleagues.

Our Allahabad Correspondent says that a report published in Amrita Bazar Patrika, a local daily from its New Delhi correspondent says that Mr. Neogy, Commerce Minister tendered his resignation yesterday.

This second challenge to Pt. Nehru's policy commented Amrita Bazar Patrika came even before the Prime Minister could accept resignation of Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherji

According to the correspondent the reason why the Delhi talks are making slow progress is that the Cabinet is discussing the agreement point by point, even clause by clause. Because of the strong attitude taken by Sardar Patel in a couple of points Pandit Nehru had to reopen issue with Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. It is understood that even Dr. Ambedkar and Dr. John Matthai criticised the general approach as embodied in Nehru-Liaquat negotiations.

All these difficulties have arisen because the Prime Minister did not seek mandate from the Cabinet before he opened his negotiations with Pakistan Prime Minister. Because of these resignations the contemplated reshuffle in the Cabinet will be along ideological rather than efficiency lines. Bengal crisis has highlighted two distinct schools of thought and from now on there might be no place in the Cabinet for any one who does not subscribe fully to Nehru's policy.

ON POLITICAL GROUNDS

NEW DELHI, April 8.

Lobby talks today indicated that Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Industry and Supply Minister, has definitely resigned, but there was no official confirmation that the Prime Minister had accepted the resignation. Dr. Mookerjee was present in Parliament today and piloted a bill and continues to attend cabinet meetings. He is, however, understodd to have made arrangements to shift his residence to Calcutta. The resignation does not affect his membership of Parliament, which he will continue to hold.

Dr. Mookerjee had severed his connection with the Hindu Mahasabha two years ago and is not attached to any political party, even though his political leanings were biased in favour of the Congress. He resigned as minister from the United Bengal Cabinet on account of his opposition to the then British policy.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, is also reported to have tendered his resignation for the same reasons as Dr. Mookerjee.

Circles close to Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee emphasised that his resignation was not motivated by communal considerations, but was based purely on political grounds.

For the last several weeks, he had differed from the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Bengal situation. It is understood he favoured a different approach to Pakistan in the soluton of the East-West Bengal problem and considered that the proposed agreement with Pakistan (signed today) would not solve the problem, and that the exodus of minorities would continue, unless the problem was differently tackled, and not as one dealing with a communal question.

Official sources have so far, however declined to confirm any of these reports. Both the Ministers, if they so choose, will have the opportunity to make a statement before Parliament on the reasons for their resignations.

MYSTERY NOISE HEARD BY LONDONERS

LONDON, April 8 (PTI-Reuter).

While the rest of the world is seeing things—described as 'flying saucers'—people in and around London have been hearing a noise.

But with typical British reticence they kept quiet about it for six months, until a retired barrister broke the unwritten law of silence and wrote about it

He said it was like a wind in telephone wires and in his judicious inquiries eliminated jet planes, radar waves, sirens and secret engine tests. Other people wrote to him saying they too had heard the noise but the puzzle grew deeper because they revealed that while some people were certain they heard something others were emphatic they did not. Even deaf people said they heard it.

Mr. Cox said he had received hundreds of letters from human detectors. and yesterday a stranger Mr. L. B. Scott of Weybridge, Surrey, added that he also had been a regular listener for two months. Last night it was revealed that residents at Paddington, who had never heard of barrister Cox wrote making inquiries about a high-pitched whining.

Representation In Provincial Governments

PERIODICAL PREMIERS' MEETING TO IMPLEMENT TERMS

NEW DELHI, April 8

THE Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan today signed an agreement on the measures which their Governments will adopt to deal with the minority problem in the two countries, with special reference to the situation created by the recent communal disorders in East Bengal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

Pandit Nehru and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan reached the agreement at a ninety-minute meeting this morning, which ended their week-old conversations.

THE Indo-Pakistan Agreement on the Minorities in East and West Bengals and Assam was signed at Government House shortly after 2 p.m.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan took off for Karachi at 3 p.m.

He was seen off at the Palam airport by Pandit Nehru, Sir Archibald Nye, U.K. High Commissioner, Mr. Mohamed Ismail, High Commissioner for Pakistan, and High officials of the Government of India. The President was represented by his Military Secretary Col. B. Chatterjee.

NEHRU TO VISIT KARACHI

Before boarding the plane a group of press correspondents crowded round Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan and put a number of questions to him.

In a three-minute interview the Pakistan Prime Minister said that he had invited Pandit Nehru to Karachi and the Indian Prime Minister had accepted the invitation.

Asked if he would again visit Delhi, he said, he hoped to do so, but no date had been fixed.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan indicated that his discussions covered Kashmir as well by saying "we discussed everything on earth."

Asked if he was satisfied with the agreement the Pakistan Prime Minister smiled and asked the correspondents whether he did not look satisfied. He would not be party to an agreement, if he did not think it was satisfactory. He expected to make a statement in the Pakistan Parliament on Monday.

Replying to a question as to why the negotiations were prolonged the Pakistan Prime Minister said that he liked the Delhi climate. He had waited for a week and he counselled the press to wait for a while for the details of the agreement. There had been a fund of goodwill on both sides, and it was for the press to see that it did not suffer

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan shook hands with the Prime Minister and other officials who had come to see him off.

Pandit Nehru stood on the runway for a while, till the 'Viking' taxied off.

Mr. Mohammed Ali, Secretary General, Pakistan Government, Mr. Kiramulla, Foreign Secretary, Nawab Siddique Ali Khan, the Pakistan Prime Minister's Political Secretary left by the same plane.

A communique from the External Affairs Ministry on the Indo-Pakistan talks says:

"The conversations between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan that started on April 2 concluded today

"Agreement has been reached on the measures to be adopted to deal with the minority problem in India and Pakistan with special reference to the situation in East Bengal, West Bengal Assam and Tripura.

"Both Prime Ministers signed the text of the agreement at 2 p.m. It will be presented simultaneously to the Indian Parliament and to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on Monday, April 10.

"The conversations were conducted throughout in a friendly spirit and with a genuine desire to find a satisfactory solution of the problem discussed

FURTHER MEETINGS

To ensure the satisfactory implementation of the agreement and to resolve other problems of common concern to the two countries, the two Prime Ministers will meet from time to time."

Nehru's Press Conference

It is announced that the Prime Minister will hold a press conference at 4 p.m. on Monday April 10.

Bengal M.L.As' Critical

VIEWS ON INDO-PAK AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, April 8 (UPI & PTI): The announcement of the Indo-Pakistan agreement this afternoon, after seven days' protracted talks between the two Prime Ministers, was received in the capital with a sense of relief.

Although opinions are generally reserved, pending the publication of the full text of the agreement on Monday, the announcement appears to have had a somewhat mixed reception.

On the one hand there are many who express satisfaction at the successful conclusion of the talks and hope that it would prove helpful in creating confidence in the minds of the minorities. On the other, however, there is another section which is apparently critical and expresses grave doubts as to whether it would have any effect at all on the minorities.

In this connection, the resignation of the two Bengal Ministers in the Central Cabinet, who are supposed to be in the know of things more than others, closely following the reports of the agreement, also seems to have deepened their misgivings.

Bengal members of Parliament, particularly, do not feel at all happy over these developments, and are having talks among themselves to decide how best to make their views felt on the issue.

The Agreement will be presented to the Indian and Pakistan parliaments by the respective Prime Ministers on Monday. Until then, the details of the agreement are not expected to be disclosed.

However, an important provision of the agreement is understood to relate to the inclusion of representatives of minority communities in the respective provincial Governments. It is thought that this provision, if given effect to, will go a long way to restore confidence among the minorities.

Pandit Nehru will hold a press conference on Monday afternoon, and will broadcast to the nation the same evening.

Observers here noted with great interest the statement in the official communique, announcing the agreement that the two Prime Ministers will meet from time to time, not only to ensure the satisfactory implementation of the agreement, but also to resolve other problems of common concern to the two countries

Principal Mehta Dead

AGRA, April 8, (UPI): Death occurred this afternoon of Dr. Mehta Principal, Agra College due to heart attack. A well-known Botanist and a famous educationist, Dr. Mehta was research officer of the Government of India.

He was 5b at the time of his death.

'Don't Pick Out Holes'

CLOTH OF PEACE IS WOVEN, SAYS RAJAJI

MADRAS, April 8 (PTI): Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who is down in bed with an affection of the eyes, heard the P.T.I. reports on the Indo-Pakistan agreement read out to him.

He said: "I knew that good sense would triumph and that the talks would end well. May the trust and mutual friendliness now shown be well maintained on both sides and may irresponsible talk not disturb it.

"We have a great future and we cannot afford to make matters worse however bad they may now appear to be. Mr. Liaquat Ali has behaved splendidly. Let us not indulge in melancholy prognostication but behave like two brave nations who cannot but live side by side and whose only chance for good fortune lies in the path of mutual trust and friendliness."

Mr. Rajagopalachari added: "We have done well and wisely in coming to the present settlement without external intervention. We require and do have plenty of goodwill abroad, but let us hope we shall always settle our quarrels without external intervention.

"The nation should be grateful to the Prime Minister and his great and wise colleague, Sardar Patel, for the achievement recorded in the Delhi agreement.

"It is easy to pick holes but it is difficult to weave a piece of cloth and that has been done now."

FIRE HAVOC AT MODINAGAR

Mill Ablaze; Loss Amounts To Forty Lakhs

NEW DELHI, April 8, (UPI): A loss estimated at Rs. 40 lakhs is reported to have been caused by a huge fire in the Modi Spinning and Weaving Mill at Modinagar, 25 miles north of Delhi, in the Uttar Pradesh.

According to a telegram received here from the Publicity Officer of the Modi Industries, Modinagar, the fire broke out at that place on Thursday last, and twelve fire brigade engines fought the fire for three days, to bring it under control. The fire gutted a cotton godown of the Modi spinning and weaving mill.

ENVOY TO ITALY

His Excellency Mr. B. R. Sen (centre), Indian Ambassador in Italy, photographed with President of the Italian Republic, Lugi Einaudi and Mons. Taliani (right), Chief of Protocol, after the presentation of his credentials at th eQuirinal Palace, Rome.

ARABS CONDEMN U.N. COMMISSION

'Utter Failure' To Settle Dispute With Israel

CAIRO, April 8, (PTI-Reuter):

Three Arab Premiers told reporters here today it was "futile" to try and negotiate with Israel on Palistine, and the United Nations Conciliation Commission should return to Lake Success from the Middle East as it had "utterly failed.

They were Khaled El Azem Bey of Syria, Tawfiq El Suwaidi Bey, Iraq Riad El Solh of Lebanon, in Cariro for the Arab League Council.

They said it was "futile to envisage talks with Israel on a 'de facto' situation which Arab states cannot possibly accept.

NO COMPROMISE

"No compromise is possible so long as Israel will not abide by the United Nations decision on the internationalisation of Jerusalem, the return of Arab refugees to their homes or, compensation if they do not wish to, and the 1947 partition plan".

The Conciliation Commission, which includes representatives of the United States, France and Turkey, is now touring the Middle East seeking an early settlement of the Palestine question

LAND GRABBING

Since the Palestine fighting, the Premiers added in their statement, Israel has had 5,000 square kilometeres in excess of the area awarded her under the United Nations partition plan. Khaled Azem Bey described the Conciliation Commission as a "Mail bag" now trying to set up Arab-Jewish Committees in an effort to reach a final settlement under their supervision

"The latest resolution of the Arab League Council forbids any member-state from entering into separate direct talks with the Israeli", he added.

"We need not explore new solutions, but implement the 1947 United Nations' resolution

"It is now up to the Security Council to make the next step".

Lebanese-Iraq Talks Within One Month

BEIRUT, April 8. (PTI-Reuter): The Lebanese Government have announced that the Government of Iraq have accepted an invitation to open negotiations within one month on various economic, social and cultural questions with a view to reaching an agreement between the two countries.

NIJINSKY PASSES AWAY

Greatest Male Ballet Dancer Of All Time

LONDON, April 8 (PTI-Reuter).

Vaslav Nijinsky, greatest European male ballet dancer of all time died here today aged 60.

At his bedside in the London clinic where he had lain for two days was his wife Romola Marcus De Pulszky, who for the past 21 years had consulted psychiatrists, fakirs and healers in an effort to cure for the mental illness which brought a tragic end to his brilliant career.

The cause of Nijinsky's death was not immediately known. Only a few days ago, he had visited Alexandra Palace, London's television transmitting station, to see a ballet rehearsal.

SINCE AGE OF 10

Born at Kiev, Russia, in 1890 to parents who were both dancers, Nijinsky entered the exclusive Russian Imperial School of Dancing at the age of ten.

At eighteen he was dancing leading roles opposite such famous ballerinas as Pavlova and Karsavina

In 1911 he left Russia and never returned. During the next eight years the beauty and originality of his dancing was acclaimed all over the world.

Nijinsky had not danced since 1919 when he was stricken with mental illness. In recent years he had lived quietly first on the continent then in England.

U. P. ZAMINDARY ABOLITION FUND

LUCKNOW, April 8: The U. P. Zamindari Abolition Fund has exceeded rupees seventeen crores and twenty-seven lakhs.

AMRITSAR, April 8: According to information received by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandahak Committee, the West Punjab Government has permitted a Jatha of 100 pilgrims to visit Panja Saheb by lorries instead of by air.

Serious Split In Cochin-Travancore Congress

TRIVANDRUM, April 8 (UPI).

THE Travancore-Cochin Congress Legislature Party is threatened with a serious split, consequent on the introduction of the Hindu Religious Institutions Bill in the State Assembly.

Contrary to party discipline, eight members of the party, including members of the Dewaswom board and their supporters, remained neutral, while the Chief Minister's motion in the Assembly to refer the bill to a select committee was voted upon.

It is also likely that some of the Hindu members might quit the party if the bill is not modified from its present form.

The dissatisfaction of a section of the public over the bill had its echo, when an angry mob stoned the car of Mr. Kunjiraman and other Congressmen at Vaikom on the night of April 6, while they were returning after attending a public meeting. The Minister however, escaped, but the car in which some of the M.L.As. were coming suffered damage. The occupants of the car escaped unhurt.

A police party was rushed to the spot to restore order.

Ultimatum Thrown Back At Indonesian Republic

MACASSAR, April 8 (PTI-Reuter).

CAPT. ANDI ABDUL AZIZ, who took over military control here on Wednesday, today agreed under conditions to supply food and water to Federal troops standing offshore but refused again to go to Djakarta and account to the Government for his actions.

Earlier today an Indonesian Federal Navy corvette left Djakarta with supplies for the 900 men of the battalion who have been prevented from landing since the 26-year-old captain's coup on Wednesday, when his forces overpowered the Republican Macassar garrison.

Macassar, capital of East Indonesia, which the Federal Government wishes to incorporate into Jogjakarta State, remained quiet today, and Capt. Azis said he had agreed to lift the supplies ban for the two battalion vessels so as not to jeopardise negotiations at the current tripartite conference among East Indonesian, Jogjakarta State, and federal representatives at Djakarta

SAIGON FIRE

PARIS, April 8 (PTI-Reuter): Viet Minh terrorists were believed by police to be responsible for a warehouse fire in Saigon which last night destroyed goods worth 8,500,000 francs, France Presse Agency reported.

Alternatively, if the commander of the troops would agree to leave and return to Java the ships would be stocked for the voyage.

STOP PRESS

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL FOR KARACHI

KARACHI, April 8. (PTI-Reuter): The Pakistan Parliament today passed the Minister for Interior Khwaja Shahabuddin's bill designed to amend the Public Safety Ordinance of 1948 with a view to empowering the Central Government to frame rules and delegate powers under the ordinance to the Administrator of Karachi.

MAHASABHA'S STAND

No Conspiracy To Murder National Leaders

BOMBAY, April 8, (UPI): The General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha in a statement today, has denied that Hindu Mahasabhaites have hatched a conspiracy to murder certain national leaders.

"Our differences are ideological and not personal, and we have the greatest regard for their persons, sincerity, integrity and sacrifices. In a democratic set-up, it is the inalienable right of a party in opposition to criticise the polices and conduct of the party in power, but all should realise the neavy responsibility that rests on the party in power and the party in opposition in moulding public opinion and directing it in proper channels

"We therefore most sincerely appeal to the press in India to use caution and restraint and not to give currency to such reprehensible and malicious propoganda carried on for ulterior motives by the known enemies of the country

ONE KILLED IN O.T.R DERAILMENT

LUCKNOW, April 8, (PTI): One passenger was killed and two others injured when five coaches of No. 2 Down Express train were derailed at the trailing point at the Jangirabad Raj station on the O. T. R. section near Bara Banki at 4 p.m. today the passenger, who was killed, was reported to be travelling on footboard.

Railway officials with medical air proceeded to the scene of the accident. Arrangements are being made for transhipment of passengers of No. 89 Up Kathiawar-Lucknow Fast Passenger train and No. 2 Down Express train.

INDIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Next Session To Be Held In Bihar

BOMBAY, April 8 (PTI).

The Central Executive of the Indian Conference of Social Work at its meeting here today decided to hold the next session of the conference in Bihar in the last week of December. Dr. Jivaraj N. Mehta, Bombay's Minister for Public Works, presided.

The Committee accepted the invitation of the Madras Branch of the Conference to hold the next session of the International Conference of Social Work when it meets in India in 1952.

A Committee of Public Welfare will be appointed to prepare a memorandum on model social welfare Ministry. The Executive appointed a special working group to study and prepare a paper on destitute children in India and this would be forwarded to the Social Activities Division of the United Nations.

The executive decided to hold an exhibition of Social Welfare Work abroad sometime in May. It is expected that the United States, Sweden, Switzerland, and Norway and other organisations like the ILO, UNESCO, and WHO would participate in it

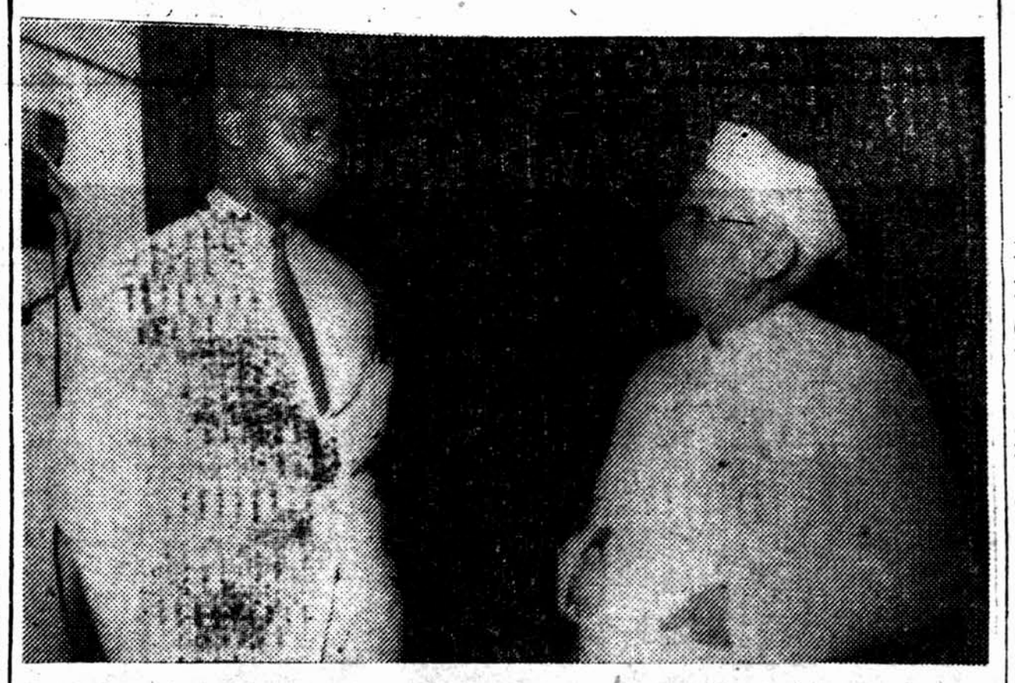
Nursery Schools In Child Education

BANGALORE, April 8 (PTI): Dr. M. V. Gopalaswamy, Principal of Maharaj's College, Mysore, said here today that nursery schools had a very important part to play in the development of children's character, intelligence and physique by providing just the right kind of environment in which the child's natural gifts could unfold themselves spontaneously.

Presiding over the 4-day conference of Indian Council of Child Education, Dr. Gopalaswamy said the present world chaos was due to the lopsided development of the intellect at the expense of character and physique. "If we have to utilise to our best advantage the man-power of the country and gain our rightful place in the comity of nations, we should pay more attention to the development of physique, intelligence and character of citizens, he said.

Lady Lokasundari Raman, wife of Sir C. V. Raman, inaugurated the conference.

AFRICAN LEADER IN CITY



Mr. Godwin Mbikusita Lewanika (left), General President of the Northern Rhodesia African Congress, now on a world study tour and passing through India, exchanged greetings in Bombay on Saturday with Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

Women Detenus Fight With Shoes And Broomsticks

AGRA, April 8 (UPI).

IT is learnt that four women Communist detenus, who were lodged in the Agra District Jail, are reported to have assaulted the warders as a protest against their transfer to the Banaras jail.

It is stated that when the order of their transfer was issued to them, they refused to enter the police van and hurled shoes and broom-sticks at the warders. The jail authorities, on being unsuccessful in persuading them to go, exerted some force, and the detenus in reply bit them. Ultimately, they were compelled to enter into the van for their journey to Banaras.

Malay Soldier Killed

GUERILLAS AMBUSH SECURITY PATROLS

SINGAPORE, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): Guerillas who ambushed two security patrols in Malaya yesterday killed a Malay soldier and wounded another soldier and policeman, it was learned tonight

Twelve terrorists attacked a patrol of the first Malay regiment in the Mentakas area, Central Malaya.

The troops, in three vehicles, returned the guerillas' fire and the terrorist fled after killing one soldier and wounding another. The second incident was in the Kota Tinogi area of Johore, where terrorists laid two ambushes, then the police jumped out to attack the bandits, who fled. One policeman was slightly injured

Security forces have destroyed five empty terrorist camps, capable of housing a total of about 350 people, in different parts of Malaya, it was reported here.

Liaquat Reaches Karachi

KARACHI, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan on arrival at the Mauripur airfield here today said that he had invited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Karachi and that the Indian Prime Minister had accepted the invitation. The meeting between him and Pandit Nehru would be one of the regular ones which had been decided upon to be held from time to time, but no date had yet been fixed for Pandit Nehru's visit to the Pakistan capital. Mr Liaquat Ali added.

When asked whether he discussed the Kashmir question with the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan replied "all issues under the sun were discussed".

Two French Generals To Face Court Martial

PARIS, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): Generals Georges-marie Revers and Charles Mast are to face a senior court martial on charges connected with the disappearance of a secret Indo-Chinese report, it was officially announced here.

End East-West Cold War

CO-OPERATORS' CALL TO BRITISH GOVT.

GREAT YARMOUTH, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): Britain's biggest political party—the Co-operative Party of over 8 million members which is linked to the Labour Party—today urged the Labour Government to take the initiative in bringing the East-West cold war to an end.

The Party's annual conference meeting here today unanimously adopted a resolution asking the Labour Government to submit new proposals to the United Nations for world disarmament and the outlawing of atomic weapons.

At the same time, the conference rejected a motion demanding severe cuts in Britain's defence expenditure to increase social services.

The man who helped to dissuade them was a member of the Labour Government, Lord Alexander, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

He told them that Britain was spending only seven per cent of its national income on defence now—the same as in 1937 and 1938—and the number of men in uniform would be steadily reduced next year.

The eight millions odd membership of the Co-operative Party is only nominal, being the membership of all the Consumers' Co-operative Societies which have voted to affiliate to the party. Only a minority of Co-operators are active members of the Co-operative Party which operates for political purposes in agreement with the Labour Party.

Shoe Hits Magistrate

INCIDENT IN KANPUR COURT

KANPUR, April 8, (PTI): Sensation was caused in the court of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate here when an accused hurled shoes at the Magistrate thrice.

The accused, who was ordered by the Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 25 for the alleged possession of an unlicensed knife, got infuriated and hurled shoes at him, hitting the Magistrate in his chest.

He was arrested on a charge of contempt of court

CONGRESSMAN DIES

AGRA, April 8: Mr. Azmatali Shah, a prominent Congressman and a member of the Agra Municipal Committee, expired here last night of heart attack.

ARREST IN KARACHI

Bid To Travel In Pak Premiers' Plane

KARACHI, April 8, (UPI): The Karachi C. I. D. have arrested, it is learnt, one Mirza Musharaf Beg, while he was trying to board Delhi-bound Pakistan air force dakota, carrying the staff of the Prime Minister of Pakistan

The arrested person is stated to have produced a document with the forged signature of the Prime Minister permitting him to accompany his staff. The police checked him at Mauripur airfield and took him into custody. It was later found that he had written an application to the Prime Minister requesting him to accompany him to new Delhi, as he could not get a permit.

Porritt For Bombay

KARACHI, April 8, (UPI): Mr. T. J. Porritt, Vice-President of the Liverpool Raw Cotton Commission, who negotiated a new contract with the Pakistan cotton trade has left by air for Bombay to hold talks with India's cotton interests.

Mr. Porritt will return to the U. K. after visiting Tokyo.

Allegations Against Pakistan Minister

KARACHI, April 8, (UPI): The East Bengal Government is understood to have recommended to the Central Government the appointment of a court of inquiry into the allegations against Mr. Hamidul Haq Choudhury, former Finance Minister of East Pakistan, in connection with jute smuggling and corruption.

The Pakistan Government is expected to announce its decision shortly.

Ambassadors Present Credentials

NEW DELHI, April 8, (UPI): H. E. Mons. Ismail Kamel Bay presented to the President his credentials as Ambassador of Egypt in India.

H. E. Sir Maung Gyee presented to the President his credentials as Ambassador of Burma in India.

Dalmia Sees New Light

NEW DELHI, April 8 (UPI): Addressing a gathering of 600 workers of the Indian National Airways at his residence in New Delhi on Friday morning, Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia declared, amidst cheers, that "not even a single worker of the Company will henceforth be retrenched."

Seth Dalmia said:- "A few years ago, I attended one of your meetings. Then, although I had a feeling of helping you, I was not so truthful. Today, there is a greater urge for truth in my heart. May not this truthfulness be a passing phase in my heart. For the last 15 days, a new light has been over-powering my entire being, and I feel that from the age of 12, when I started life, to these 57 years of my life, as if I had sucked the blood of the poor and earned the big name of Dalmia. Now I wish to earn another kind of wealth, namely serving the cause of the poor-the 'royal wealth of his heavenly domains. 'Patitpawan' and 'Daridra Narayan' are but other names of the almighty. nowhere God is known as 'Dhani Narayan'.

Declaring that from today he wished to be a patron of the union, he said" It is obvious that the person who has great attachment for money for 45 years continuously cannot change overnight. But I wish to wash off my sins through the service of the poor".

Hyderabad Telephone Dept. Taken Over

SECUNDERABAD, April 8, (UPI): The Hyderabad Telephone Department had the Directorate of Telecommunications have been taken over by the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India from April 1, 1950, says a Press Note today.

The two Departments will be Administered as one unit under the Director of Tele-communications, the Press Note adds.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The 61st meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was held in Bombay on Friday last under the chairmanship of Sardar Datar Singh, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research
Picture shows Mr. M.P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture, Government of Bombay, addressing the Committee. Sardar Datar Singh is seated on his left.

NEW SERIES OF VIOLENT TREMORS IN LEGHORN

Thousands Sleep On Streets, Others Leave For Neighbouring Towns

LEGHORN, ITALY, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): Thousands of people were sleeping on the streets and squares of Leghorn tonight after a new series of violent earth tremors which shook the city today.

More than 10,000 of the port's 128,000 inhabitants have left for the neighbouring towns of Pisa and Lucca.

Carrying suitcases and bundles, they crammed to overflowing all trains, buses and cars leaving the city

Those who stayed behind in half-deserted Leghorn hastily improvised tents and bunks in the streets in front of their houses or in the city squares

Mount Gabbao, South of Leghorn took the main impact of the earthquake shocks. In three villages of the area—Dabbao, Castelnuovo and Nibbiaia—scarcely a house is left habitable

So far only two casualties have been reported

A bed-ridden widow died of heart failure as she tried to struggle from her room during the first tremor.

A 25-year-old labourer jumped to his death down a well after saying to his mother: 'Life is bad enough anyway without earthquakes."

Peasants reported seeing "a flash of light like a thunderbolt" rise out of the sea during one of the tremors.

'QUAKE REGISTERED IN MOSCOW

LONDON, April 7 (PTI-Reuter): An earthquake registered in Moscow yesterday occurred at a distance of about 2,500 kilometres from the city In the Askhabad region. Moscow radio said

It added that a serious earthquake was recorded by the Moscow seismographic station of the Academy of Science on Tuesday.

This occurred 4,080 kilometres from Moscow, south-east of Iakutsk in Siberia. Centre of the distuabance was near Lake Kosogol in the Mongolian People's Republic.

Naval Officers' Conference

NEW DELHI, April 8 (UPI): The next senior naval officers' conference will begin in New Delhi on Monday April 10, 1950. Senior naval officers from different naval establishments in India are expected to attend.

After an opening address by Vice-Admiral Sir W. E. Parry, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, the conference will proceed to discuss a heavy agenda, including items relating to naval and inter-service exercises, the training of junior officers, the Indian naval canteen service, the military college of science, material requisites of technical training at sea and the works programme and building projects of the Indian navy.

The conference is expected to end on Tuesday, April 11.

DECREASE: The area under linseed in India is estimated at 3,047,000 acres as against 3,158,000 acre in the last year showing a decrease of 3.5 per cent, according to the first all-India estimate of linnseed for the year 1949-50. This estimate relates to the period upto the middle of December 1949.

U.S. TO HAVE LAKH MORE RESERVISTS

Navy To Increase Anti-"Sub" Bombers

WASHINGTON, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Army plans to recruit more than 100,000 new Reservisits to be ready for quick combat duty.

Strength of the Reserve would then be 367,000 officers and men.

NAVY'S PLANS

The American Navy plans to increase its squadrons of long range anti-submarine bombers from 20 to 30 and the number of destroyers from 140 to 170 in the next 12 months, according to Naval authorities here.

Anti-submarine warfare has now been given the top priority in Naval planning, research and development programmes and in the allocation of ships aircraft and men.

FAROUK'S SISTER WEDS

SANFRANCISCO, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): Princess Faikah, 23-year old sister of King Farouk, was secretly married here on Wednesday to an Egyptian Consular official, it was disclosed today.

Her bridegroom was Fouad Sadek of Cairo who has served in Europe and China.

They were married in a simple ceremony by Judge C. J. Oodell at the home of Dr. Arthur Charles Woodward, personal physician to Dowager Queen Nazli, who has been living in the United States with Princesses Faikah and Fathia since 1947.

The couple sailed from Los Angles yesterday on the liner 'Lurnie' for several weeks' honeymoon in Hawaii.

Princess Faikah is King Farouk's youngest sister.

Kashmir Cup Polo In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following were the results of the two matches played this evening in the Kashmir and Rajpipla Cups Polo Tournament:—

Ambassadors beat Lad's Own by 11 goals to 3½.

Boomerangs beat Serenaders by 6 goals to 2½.

JONES LEADS BY 281 POINTS

W.I. Billiards Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Wilson Jones, the national billiards champion finished the first four hours play tonight against T. A. Selvaraj of Bangalore in the final in the Western India Billiards Championship creditably with a lead of 281 points. The score at the end of the two sessions this evening was 1399-1118 in Jones' favour.

Playing with ease Wilson Jones scored two century breaks of 145 and 120 in the second half of the first session, while Selvaraj took time to get his eye in and executed his best break of 114 in the second session.

Both the players were scoring from all round the table. Though Selvaraj exhibited a variety of strokes, he failed to be consistent. Jones on the other hand was more cautious from the very start and made use of every visit to the table.

World's Largest Scoreboard

At Trent Bridge, the Nottingnam county cricket club ground where the first game in a Test match series in England is generally played, the world's largest and most informative cricket scoreboard is being erected.

Specially designed, electrically operated, and combining many new features, it will be even better than the elaborate scoreboards in Australia and South Africa which keep the spectators informed, ball by ball, of each bowler's analysis, the score of each batsman, and, by means of lights, the name of the fieldsman handling the ball.

Favourites For 2000 Guineas

LONDON, (By Mail).

The victory of Port O'Light in the Greenham Stakes at Newbury on Saturday (April 1) has served to heighten the chances of Masked Light for the 2,000 Guineas. Masked Light did not particularly impress when he beat Port O'Light at Liverpool the previous week, but he was giving that horse 15 lb. weight on that occasion, and the merit of that win is more appreciated after Port O'Light's success at Newbury.

Despite this, it seems that Masked Light has been displaced as favourite for the 2,000 Guineas by the Aga Khan's great colt Palestine. He has done extremely well since his two-year-old days, and good reports of him come from Newmarket. He has been entered for the Trial Stakes at Kempton next Saturday (April 8).

From the same stable as Palestine comes Diableretta, the present favourite for the 1,000 Guineas. Another much fancied 2,000 Guineas candidate is Golden Road, who is Gordon Richard's likely mount for both that race and the Derby. This colt from the Beckhampton stables has not yet been seen in action this season, but is remembered for the impressive win in fast time at Ascot last autumn, his only outing last season.

Easter Hockey Festival In Britain

During the Easter hockey festival in Britain more than 3,500 players will be taking part in over 600 games at various seaside resorts in the South of England, between Good Friday and Easter Monday. An Indian Gymkhana team consisting of Indian and Pakistani players is going down to Weston-super-Mare in Somerset to take part in the festival there.—(B.I.S.).

Jim Ferrier Leads With 36 Hole Aggregate Of 137

AUGUST, (Georgia), April 8.

Jim Ferrier, Australian-born San Francisco professional, led the field by four strikes at the halfway stage in the United States Masters' Golf Tournament here with a 36 holes aggregate of 137.

He shot a five-under-par 67 in his second round which included six birdies. Ben Hogan, who 14 months ago was near death after a motoring accident, also had six birdies in a second round of 68 which put him in second place with a total of 141.

Jimmy Demarret with a second round of 72 was third with 142.

CEYLON BATSMEN FARE BADLY

Lose Seven Second Innings Wickets For 61 Runs

LAHORE, April 8.

The Pakistan Universities batsmen failed to collar the bowling of the visitors, and were all out for 188 runs. The Ceylon touring team going in to bat, with a first innings lead of 141 runs, had lost seven of their batsmen for the paltry score of 61 runs when the stumps were drawn for the day.

The scores were:—

CEYLON (1st Innings) 329

PAKISTAN UNIVERSITIES (1st Innings)

Imtiaz b Wijeysinghe 14, Khan Mohammad c Goonasena b Wijeysinghe 2, Ehsan Elahi c Makin Salih b De Zoysa 10, Saqar Hussain b Wijeysinghe 28, Saadat c and b Dharmalingham 2, Sultan Mahomood st. Rodrigo b De Soyza 37 Qamarul Islam Wijeysinghe 50, Altaf Hussain b Wijeysinghe 1, Safdar Hamied b Coomaraswamy 1, Rashid Malik not out 21, Mahmood Hussain Run out 5, Extras 17, TOTAL 188.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Coomaraswamy 11|2|23|1, Wijeysinghe 21.1|5|59|5, De Soysa 14|4|29|2, Burton 5|1|15|0, Kelaart 5|2|6|0, Goonasena 5|0|17|0, Dharmalingham 5|2|12|1, Jayasinghe 3|0|10|0.

WICKETS FELL AT: 1|21, 2|23, 3|31, 4|85, 5|88, 6|139, 7|159, 8|160, 9|160.

CEYLON (2nd Innings) for 7 wkts 61

25 To 1 Greyboots Wins Doncaster Handicap

SYDNEY, April 8.

Greyboots, a twenty-five to one outsider owned by Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Cooper, today won the Doncaster Handicap run over one mile at Randwick race course here.

Ridden by apprentice jockey Selkrig, Greyboots shot clear a furlong from home and won comfortably by three lengths from Achilles (8 to 1) who just held off the five to two favourite Buzmark. Twenty-three ran.

PLAYBOY WINS AUSTRALIAN ST. LEGER

Dickens, even money favourite, was well beaten into second place by Playboy in the Australian Jockey Club's St. Leger at the same meeting.

Playboy, starting 5 to 2, won the one and three-quarter mile event by six lengths. Delta was a further eight lengths away third of four runners.

Mohammedan Sporting Beat East Bengal

CALCUTTA, April 8 (PTI): The following are the results of matched played here today in the first division hockey league.

Parsis 2, East Indian Railway 1.

Rajasthan 1, West Bengal Government Press 0.

Mohammedan Sporting 2, East Bengal 0.

Injury Keeps Houliston Out Of Scottish Team

GLASGOW, April 8.

Because of injury, Billy Houliston, burly Queen of the South centre-forward, has withdrawn from the Scotland team to meet England at Hampden Park here next Saturday.

His place will be taken by Bauld, of Hearts, who led the Scottish League attack against the English League last month. It will be his first international "cap".

Philippines Lead Pakistan 2-0 In Davis Cup

MANILA, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): R. Deyro gave the Philippines a one-zero lead over Pakistan when their European Zone Davis Cup first round match opened here today.

Deyro, Philippine's number two, beat Pakistan left-hander Iftikhar Ahmad 6-2, 6-0, 6-3.

The doubles will be played tomorrow and reverse doubles on Monday.

F. Ampon beat M. Alam 6-0, 6-1, 6-0 to give the Philippines a 2-0 lead.

WASHINGTON, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): Two baby elephants, the gift if Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru to the children of America, are due to be handed over to the Washington Zoo on April 15 by the Indian Ambassador in Washington, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit

CO-ORDINATING PLANNING WORK

Ministers And Congress Chiefs To Confer

BANGALORE, April 8, (UPI): A two-day conference of Chief Ministers of States and Presidents of Provincial Congress Committees will be held at New Delhi from April 25 to consider ways and means of co-ordinating the planning activities of the various State Governments and those of the Indian National Congress.

Discussions in the Conference will centre round the proposals submitted by the various State Governments and Provincial Congress Committees on some of the recommendations made by the Economic Planning Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee of which Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is the chairman.

The views expressed at the Conference will be communicated to the National Planning Commission appointed recently by the Indian President, with the Prime Minister as chairman. Mysore met today and considered the long and short term plans of the Government with a view to finalising the proposals to be put forth before the Delhi conference. The departmental heads are also understood to have discussed some of the proposals received from the chairman of the Congress Economic Planning Sub-Committee.

Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore will proceed to new Delhi on April 24 to participate in the conference.

REFUGEE RELIEF WORK IN ASSAM

10 Lakhs Spent So Far

GAUHATI, April 8, (PTI): About Rs. 10,00,000 have been distributed so far by the Assam Government to the various district authorities to provide relief, food and shelter to the new refugees and arrangements have been made to provide employment for them.

Relief and rehabilitation officers have also been appointed in all important districts and subdivisions in the State.

1,300 REFUGEES ARRIVE

CALCUTTA, April 8, (PTI): About 1,300 people arrived at Salimar Ghat, near Howrah town, from East Bengal on board the ships "Bhamo" and "Mallard" this morning.

Another steamer with about 600 people is expected to arrive this evening. The "Bhamo" and "Mallard" are two of the 15 vessels arranged by the West Bengal Government to evacuate refugees from East Bengal.

Military, police and West Bengal Governmenet high officials were at the Salimar Ghat to receive the refugees and arrange for their transport. A special train was kept in readiness near the dock to take them to the Amradh Road camp in Orissa. But those who have their relations in and around Calcutta were provided transport facilities to convey them to their destinations.

Two more chartered steamers "Kite" and "Eufia" with about 1,300 evacuees left Narainganf (Parkistan) for Calcutta last night, according to information received here today.

Up to date the total number of refugees in Narainganj is reportes to be in the neighbourhood 40,000 sheltered in camps and in private houses. A large number of evacuees, minaly from rural areas, is stated to be daily streaming in Narainganj where cases of small-pox and chicken-pod is reported

HELPING DESTITUTE WOMEN

Bengal Association To Raise Funds

CALCUTTA, April 8 (PTI): The Bengal Motion Pictures Association has decided to raise rupees five lakhs to build a permanent home for the destitute women and children.

The money will be raised by collecting donations from producers, distributors, artistes and technicians connected with the industry. The Association also proposes to arrange special charity shows at all the cinemas in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam numbering about 550 on April 9 next.

Strengthening Relations With Other Countries

INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS TO MEET

NEW DELHI, April 8 (UPI).

THE Prime Minister is expected to inaugurate the first plenary conference of the Indian council for cultural relations which will be held tomorrow in the Constituent Assembly hall, Council House, New Delhi. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister will preside.

Members of Parliament and eminent citizens interested in the work of the Council have been invited to attend the plenary conference of the Council on Sunday, April 9. The same day at 3 p.m. the first general meeting of the Council will be held in Government House. Later in the evening members and guests will be entertained at a musical and dance soiree in the ball room of the Government House.

OBJECT

The object of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations is to establish, revive and strengthen cultural relations between India and other countries. To facilitate its work the Council will have different sections for different regions. To begin with it will have only two sections—one for western Asia, Egypt and Turkey and another for South-East Asia. The constitution provides that the Council may also establish sub-sections in respect of each country. The Government of India has nominated Maulana Abul Kalam Azad to be the first President of the Council for a period of three years.

The Council will consist of two representatives each of the Indian universities, two representatives each of the countries constituting the regional sections of the Council, a representative each of the various cultural and educational organisations in India, not than 30 persons to be nominated by the President of the Council and a representative each of the local councils—the local councils to be organised by universities and other institutions to enlist support and promote the objects of the Council in various parts of India.

So far about thirty members have been nominated to the Council by Indian universities, thirty-seven cultural and educational organisations have nominated one representative each and twenty-eight members have been nominated by the President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Besides these, the diplomatic representatives of Egypt, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan in India, have also nominated one or two members each to represent their countries.

HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Government Of India To Undertake Compilation

NEW DELHI, April 8, (PTI): The task of compiling an authoritative history of the freedom movement in India has been undertaken by the Ministry of Education Government of India, it is officially learnt.

The object of this move is to place before the world the various phases and techniques of India's struggle for freedom which was unique in its character.

As a first step, a Committee has been set up under the chairmanship of Dr. Tara Chand, Educational Adviser to the Government of India, which will supervise the collection of all possible sources of the necessary material for the preparation of such a history. The Committee propose to make a survey covering the latter half of the nineteenth century and ending on August 15, 1947, when India attained independence. Enquiries will also be made from foreign countries for the supply of necessary material.

Flag-Day Collections Allocations

NEW DELHI, April 8, (PTI): A proportion of the Flag Day collections all over India in 1949, which so far amount to Rs. 10,68,856 is expected to be devoted for the welfare of Serving Personnel in the Armed Forces as also of ex-Servicemen, it is learnt here

The question of allocation will be decided by the General Committee of the Flag Day Fund, presided over by the Defence Minister, when all the contributions have been received.

Future Of Trieste

ITALIAN PREMIER'S APPEAL TO TITO

MILAN, April 8 (PTI-Reuter): Italian Foreign Minister, Count Carlo Sforza today appealed to Marshal Tito to 'bury the hatchet' with Italy and negotiate an all-embracing pact which would not affect Yugoslavia's independence.

He warned the Yugoslav Government "not to exclude" the possibility that Russia might join-Britain, France and America in declaring that the whole of the free territory should be returned to Italy, and offered to open negotiations on:

(1) The future of the Trieste free territory, lying on the Adriatic coast between the two countries: and

(2) A broad economic pact.

"We are ready for the most audacious initiative in this field", he declared.

While Count Sforza was speaking—at a meeting in Milan of the Institute of International Studies—thousands of citizens in Trieste were signing a petition asking for United Nations help to prevent a Yugoslav coup in the free territory.

The petition claimed that the elections to be held in the Yugoslav zone on April 16 would be staged as a plebiscite in favour of annexation to Yugoslavia.

BASIC CONDITION

The Italian Minister said negotiations with Yugoslavia must start with "substantial Yugoslav acceptance that the entire free territory of Trieste including that now occupied by Yugoslav troops should be incorporated in Italy".

But he claimed that a liberal free port regime for Trieste and stable contact between the two Governments leading to agreements on railways, tariffs and schools would count for "a good deal more than a few valleys."

(The free territory of Trieste, running along 90 miles of Adriatic coastline between Italy and Yugoslavia, is divided into two zones—"zone a" occupied by Britain and America, and including Trieste city, and "zone B", to the south, occupied by the Yugoslavs).

Count Sforza's statement coincided with an interview given by Marshal Tito to the Belgrade correspondent of the London Times in which he said there were-good prospects of closer relations with Italy.

It was believed Count Sforza speech was made before the Tito interview was available.

NO INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT YET

LAKE SUCCESS, April 8 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations has been advised by Chief Justice Mr. Emil Sandstroem, one of Sweden's leading jurists and President of the Swedish Red Cross, that the time was "not ripe" yet for the setting up of an International Criminal Court.

Justice Sandstroem was one of those asked by the International Law.

Commission to study the desirability of establishing a Criminal Chamber of the International Court of Justice, or a separate Criminal Court, for the trial of persons charged with genocide or other international crimes.

Former Chief Justice Of New Zealand Dead

WELLINGTON (New Zealand), April 8 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Michael Myers former Chief Justice of New Zealand, died today, aged 77.

He represented his country on the United Nations Committee of Jurists at Washington and at the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

BASIC EDUCATION THE BEST

Madras Minister's View

ANGUL (Orissa), April 8 (PTI): The Education Minister of Madras, Mr. Madhava Menon, said here today that an honest society could be formed only by the spread of basic education.

Mr. Menon, who was presiding over the All-India Basic Education Conference organised by the Talimi Sangh on the third day of the Sarvodaya series of conferences, said that he had a burning faith in basic education because Mahatma Gandhi had said it was good. In his opinion this education was best in all circumstances.

Warning those who were not enthusiastic over basic education, Mr. Menon said: "we should be charitable and tolerant otherwise our work will be more difficult"

ONLY REMEDY

Mr. Menon said he doubted if in the next ten years government would be able to give free and compulsory education. In his own province, which was spending Rs. eight crores annually on education, only 38 per cent of the children of school-going age were being educated. On that basis even if all the Rs. fifty crores of Madras revenue were spent, the task could not be fulfilled. And so, he said, basic education was the only remedy to meet the demand of free and compulsory education. Otherwise the problem was frightening.

Mr. Menon hoped that the conference would suggest remedies to difficulties that the basic education enthusiasts were facing today.

Earlier, Education Minister of Orissa Pandit Lingapaj Misra, welcoming the delegates who numbered over one thousand, said that basic education was proved to be fully successful. Basic edusation was the only solution for the future of the country.

Pandit Misra said that Orissa was a pioneer in basic education and he considered it a great privilege to welcome them all to hold the conference here.

EFFECTIVE CURE FOR MALARIA

MADRAS, April 8, (PTI): Iirgundi (Vitex Nirigundo) a herb grown all over India, is an "unfailing specific" for malaria, says Dr. A. Lakshmipathi, Organising Secretary, All-India Ayurvedic Congress.

Dr. Lakshmipathi said he had tested the efficacy of this herb in numerous cases since 1927 and found it a very effective cure for malaria. Last week he successfully treated a high official in Vijayawada who had a severe attack of malaria.

CAIRO POLICE ARREST 25 PERSONS

Communist Leaflets Seized

CAIRO, April 8 (PTI-Reuter): Cairo police arrested 25 people including French journalist, Roger Martin, in a raid on a flat in Kubbeh suburb, it was made known here today.

Police said they seized 300 Communist leaflets and a list showing expenditure on Communist propaganda in Egypt.

The raid was made on Thursday night.

MARSHALL AID COUNTRIES

U.S. Plan To Help Them Earn Dollars

WASHINGTON, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): Marshall Aid countries are to establish a new international trade promotion division to stimulate dollar-earning exports from Europe to the United States.

Announcing this, the Economic Co-operation Administration said western Europe must take "far more vigorous steps" to sell to the United States while the United States must stop blocking the European export drive by tariffs and similar measures.

Simultaneously Mr. Paul Hoffman, Marshall Aid Administrator, pointed out in a letter published today that the imports required of about 1,000,000,000 dollars represented only about one-third of one per cent of the total United States output of 140,000,000,000 dollars and thus could not have any appreciable effect on the national total domestic economy.

Armed Raid On Bengal Village

5 KILLED AND 8 INJURED

CALCUTTA, April 8 (PTI): Five persons were killed and eight others injured when an armed mob raided the village Krishnarampur, about 26 miles from Burdwan, last night, according to information received in Calcutta this afternoon.

A large number of huts were set on fire and burnt rendering nearly 500 persons homeless. About 7,000 maunds of paddy were also destroyed by fire.

An armed police on patrol duty near the area proceeded to the village immediately on receipt of information and opened fire when the raiders dispersed.

The Additional District Magistrate of Burdwan accompanied by the Superintendent of Police and a contingent of police have proceeded to the affected village where the situation is now reported to be quiet.

INDO-PAK BORDER INCIDENTS

Exchange Of Fire

CALCUTTA, April 8 (PTI): An exchange of fire between the Indian police and the Pakistan police, aided by Ansars, is reported from the interior of Nadia district.

According to authoritative sources here, the incident occurred on Thursday last when some Muslim evacuees accompanied by armed Ansars returned back to their village in Karimpur police station of Nadia district (India) and started removing corrugated iron sheets from the roofs of their houses, and other articles across the border to Pakistan. When the Indian border police intervened, the armed Ansars opened fire on them.

The Indian police immediately returned the fire and this continued for several hours. Reinforced by Pakistani police, the Ansars again appeared on the scene that evening and started firing on the Indian police, who returned the fire with equal intensity.

Yesterday also there were exchanges of shots between the two rival groups. There was no casualty on the Indian police side, it is learnt.

India-Pakistan border in the area is marked by a narrow channel.

Reporting the incident a West Bengal Government press note stated today:

On Thursday some Muslims of the Indian Union who had evacuated to Pakistan from Karimpur police station in Nadia district returned to their village accompanied by Ansars and were observed removing corrugated iron sheets from the roofs of their houses. They were challenged by our border outpost and there was an exchange of fire by both sides without any casualties. The Ansars, however, managed to escape to Pakistan.

Bomb Explosion In Howrah

3 DEAD AND MANY INJURED

CALCUTTA, April 8 (P.T.I.): Three persons were killed and about two dozen others injured when a bomb was thrown in a mill area in Howrah last evening.

The incident occurred when the workers were coming out of the mill after their duty. The victims were both Hindus and Muslims. Nine persons were taken into custody in this connection.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Mr. S. N. Ray and Mr. S. Gupta, Inspector-General of Police, visited the spot today and investigation as to the motive of the crime is in progress.

A press note issued by the West Bengal Government today stated a powerful bomb thrown by an unknown miscreant exploded near a cinema on the G.T. Road at Howrah on Friday. As a result some workers who were returning from a mill and some shopkeepers in the locality were injured. Three cases of injury proved fatal.

Nine persons have been arrested on suspicion.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY FROM THE EXECUTIVE

Bill To Be Introduced In Bombay Assembly

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A draft Bill based on the recommendations of the Lokur Committee, with regard to the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has been forwarded to the Government of India, for the concurrence of the latter, and a Bill for this purpose will be introduced in the State Legislature at the proper time, stated Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, today.

Replying to other questions, Mr. Morarji Desai, said that the Government had not declared the Communist Party as an illegal body. Government had not taken drastic measures against the Party, but action was taken against individuals according to their activities.

313 REDS IN JAIL

The number of Communists in detention on February 15, 1950 was 313. It included one member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Government was not prepared to bring them all before Courts of Law for trial but the cases of the detenus would be reviewed and the duration of their detention would be regulated in accordance with the provisions existing in this behalf in the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 under which they were detained.

Replying to a supplementary, the Minister said that the Government did not propose to put up Mr. S A Dange for trial, as he was "The fountain-head of subversive activities."

CLERICAL POSTS FOR BACKWARD CLASSES

Dr. M. D D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health said in reply to another question, that ten per cent of all clerical posts, were reserved for backward classes and forty per cent for the intermediate classes.

When the House resumed discusion of the Bill to provide adult franchise in elections to, and for the removal of reservations of seats except for women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in local authorities of the State of Bombay, Mr. M. A. Hassan. Mr. G. V. Momin and others spoke.

Mrs. Sumatibai Gore, Congress, regarded it as humiliating that while the constitution of India did not differentiate between the sexes with regard to elective posts, the State Legislature should have thought it fit to reserve seats for women. But, yet, she would not oppose the Bill, as this step might be inevitable in present circumstances.

Mr. P. K. Bhapkar, Peasants' and Workers' Party, strongly supporting the measure said that it was necessary to reserve seats for women, as for centuries women had been treated as "Cattle and Property". As such women could not be expected to complete with men on equal Terms at the present stage.

Mr. R. B. Raut, Peasants' and Workers' Party, asked that Government must specify details regarding Scheduled Class Tribes, as so far these tribes had not been properly defined. During election time this was bound to lead to complications.

Replying to the debate on the overnight amendment of Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Local Self-Government Minister said that it was Government's policy that more and more women must participate in local self-Government affairs Government felt that just as women were ideally suited to run their homes efficiently, in the same way they could play an important part in maintaining the efficiency of municipal bodies. Hence, it was necessary to continue reservations for women for sometime.

The amendment was withdrawn and the Bill was passed.

ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION

Moving the Bill to enable and facilitate the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, to excercise certain powers, Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, stated that the Corporation must have certain powers in order to discharge their duties effectively. The present Bill would arm the Corporation with the requisite powers and it would not be necessary for the Corporation to come to Government for such executive details as payment of compensation to private carriers and the appointment of officers. A similar Bill, comprehensive in nature, was expected to come up before the Indian Parliament during the autumn session of that body. Hence, the present Bill in the State Assembly was a necessity.

RS. 38,000 WORTH GOLD SEIZED

KOLHAPUR, April 8 (PTI): Three hundred tolas of gold worth Rs. 38,000 was seized from the possession of three persons at Radhanagari, about 35 miles from here on Thursday it is learnt. These persons have been taken into custody by police.

Industrial Disputes

The industrial disputes between the Broach Electric Supply and Development Corporation, Limited, Broach, the Bombay Oil Mills, Bombay, and the Panchal Engineering Works, Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred for adjudication, the first to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri M. C. Shah and the other two to that of Shri I. G. Thakore. At the same time, the disputes between the Ghanshyam Mills, Limited, the Keshavlal Vajechand and Sons, Limited, the Mahalaxmi Textile Mills, the Narayan Textile Mills and the Satish Textile Mills, all of Cambay, the Jam Shri Ranji Singhji Spinning and Weaving Mills and the Narsinggirji Manufacturing Company, Limited, both of Sholapur, and their respective workers have been referred for decision to the Wage Board for the Cotton Textile Industry.

The Madhya Pradesh Government has decided to form 4,500 new panchayats in villages or group of villages. There are at present 4,520 gram panchayats in villages having a population of one thousand or more.

RIO TRAIN DISASTER

Death Roll Mounts

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 8 (PTI-Reuter): The known death-roll in Thursday's train disaster at Tanguara 100 miles north of here had risen to fifty by this morning, according to a statement by Tanguara police.

Reports of the number of dead were still conflicting today, but authorities on the spot now estimate that eighty to 100 may be presumed killed.

The train, an express from Rio to Victoria, plunged over a bridge across the river Tanguara, at high speed with its twelve coaches jampacked with 1,000 holiday makers.

VAN ZEELAND STILL AT IT

BRUSSELS, April 2 (PTI-Reuter): Belgian Catholic leader Van Zeeland, who last night said he had the names of a new Belgian Cabinet "in his pocket" announced today that he was still unable to form a government.

Today M. Van Zeeland went to the Royal Palace to see the Belgian Regent, Prince Charles.

On his return he announced that last minute difficulties prevented him from presenting a complete and definite Cabinet.

He added that he had asked the regent to give him a 24-hour delay, but the Regent preferred to respect the Easter Truce and had arranged to receive him at noon on Tuesday.

GHAVAM DEPRIVED OF TITLE

TEHERAN, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): The Shah of Persia today cancelled the title of "Illustrious – Highness" awarded to Ghavam Sultaneh, former Persian Premier who recently accused him of having "dictatorial ambitions".

A six-page court communique rejected Ghavam's "impertinent allegations" and called him corrupt, a traitor and criminal.

Ghavam is now in Paris, where he fled after his defeat as Prime Minister in 1947.

SECURITY COUNCIL EXPECTS FAVOURABLE REPLY FROM INDO-PAK GOVTS.

NEW YORK, April 7 (PTI).

INFORMED Security Council sources said today that it was not the intention to foist on India and Pakistan a particular Kashmir Mediator without regard to the firmly expressed views of either Government.

The decision of the Security Council's Kashmir Committee to nominate Sir Owen Dixon, the Australian jurist, was communicated to India and Pakistan on April 4 and the date of the next meeting of the Council, April 12 was announced yesterday. This was before the replies of the two Governments had been received.

There has been some speculation that the Security Council might have informally decided to take an affirmative decision on Sir Owen Dixon's appointment on April 12.

The New York Times said that the sponsors of the Kashmir resolution were reported to be ready to put his (Dixon's) name forward in any case.

The paper added: "the resolution approving the appointment of a Mediator did not specify that India and Pakistan must approve the choice".

Other reports made no mention of the fact that in accepting the resolution, India has specifically stated that the Mediator must be a person acceptable to India.

HOPES FOR AGREEMENT

The President of the Security Council, Mr. Manmoud Fawzi Bey of Egypt, declined to comment on the situation but sources closely connected with the sponsoring powers said while it was eventually hoped that an agreement would be reached, it was not the intention to force any particular individual on the parties if there was "violent disagreement" from either of them.

The fact that the Security Council had taken so long to elect one name, after dejecting otheds was additional evidence of a spirit of mutual give and take. It was pointed out also, that in Sir Owen Dixon's case, India's insistence on a non-military person would be met.

The resolution to appoint a Mediator was passed by the Security Council on March 14. It calls on India and Pakistan to formulate and execute a plan of demilitarisation in Kashmir within five months.

A month would already have been lost, even if the appointment was decided upon at the next meeting, now fixed for April 12.

MEDIATOR'S WORK

As the Mediator's main function is to implement the demilitarisation programme, he would have at best less than four months in which to complete his work. Neither the Indian nor Pakistan delegations had received replies from their Governments by late today.

It was however, expected that the replies would be in the hands of the Security Council at least a day before it met. This would give the members enough time to study all points of view before they considered the sponsor's proposal. Meanwhile, more than usual interest was taken by United Nations delegations in the Delhi talks and the hope was expressed that the spirit of understanding and accommodation that appeared to animate them would be extended to the phase that concerned the United Nations.

SURAT COTTON PRICES FALL

Sequel To New System Of Allotment

SURAT, April 8, (PTI): Individual quota system of cotton allotment to mills has brought down the price of long staple cotton produced in Surat district to "new low" during the past month, though there is a shortage of long staple cotton in the country and Government are subsidising imports of this variety.

According to farmers interests here, during the past month, the price has come down by about fifty rupees per candy and yet there has been no ready demand. The difference in price between the Surat and Broach varieties which used to be at least a hundred rupees has been narrowed to fifteen rupees.

Farmers say that if the mills are permitted to buy freely and the individual quota system is replaced by an "even distribution" system. not only the farmers will be able to find ready buyers for their stocks but will be able to realise reasonably higher prices

Figures available show that while the average annual production of the long staple Surati cotton between 1938 and 1947 has been 1,47,000 bales, the average for the period of 1945-1947 has fallen to 85,212 bales. The acreage has not been increased because of the grow more food campaign. Farmers plead that the ratio between cotton and food acreage in the district should be sixty to forty.

INDO-ITALIAN TRADE EXPANSION

Sen's Talks With Milan Businessmen

ROME, April 8 (PTI): India's Ambassador to Italy, Mr. B. R. Sen, today visited Milan, the great industrial centre of Italy, to explore the possibilities of expanding trade between the two countries.

At the Milan Chamber of Commerce, the most powerful grouping of its kind in Italy, he discussed with Italian industrialists the present difficulties in the way of such trade.

Some members of the Chamber asked that the Government of India should release Italian assets frozen in Bombay at the outbreak of war, and others suggested that the Government should liberalise its import policy.

Increased exports to India of Italian printing paper, marble, pharmaceutical products and small arms were proposed. The Ambassador explained that as a general policy the Government of India were forced to reduce imports to essential requirements, such as food, both to conserve foreign currency and to protect indigenous industries

Madras Share Bazar

MADRAS, April 8.

Following are today's closing quotations on the Madras Stock Exchange:—

SECURITIES:

Three per cent Government of India Paper 96/14, Ditto 1953/55 101/11, Ditto 1986 97/1/6, Ditto 1966/68 100/2, Three per cent Government of Madras 1960 100/4.

BANKS:

Travancore 14.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES:

Travancore 5/6 Mysore 45/8. Deccan 17/2.

PLANTINGS:

Chemora 5/1, Cochin Malabar 4/10, Devashola 14/8, Midland 4/8, Ouchterlony 6 7, Pullangode 1/2/6, Thirumbali 1/14/6. T. R. and T. Co. 5/6.

TEXTILES:

Buckingnam 136/8, Ditto Pret. 188. Cambodia 11/8 Coimbatore 146/8, Coimbatore CM 146/8, Coimbatore Spg. 53, Dhanalakshmi 212/8, Lakshmi 72, Madura 36/14, Mettur 328, Radhakrishna 193, Rajalakshmi 73/2. Ranga Vilas 55/12 Trav Rayons 3/14. Vasanta 1(6.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Andhra Cement 70, F. A. C. T 5/2, India Cement 17/12, Mettur Chem. 5/6 Mysore Chem Fert 7/10/6.

THREATENED: The British Government's anti-inflation "wage freeze" is threatened by the decision of the engineering unions to carry out a ballot of their 1,500,000 members as to whether they should strike to enforce a claim for a wage increase of £1 per head per week The cost of such an increase has been estimated at £100,000,000 annually.

COLOUR BAR-- A LASTING MENACE TO WORLD PEACE

Ralph Bunche Says Mankind Must Give Up This Fanatical Outlook

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, April 7.

"Foundations of world peace will not be truly and securely laid while mankind is afflicted with colour bar, racial fanaticism and religious bigotories," said Dr. Buncha, former United Nations mediator in Palestine and Director of United Nations Trueteeship Department, and acclaimed as "the most honoured Negro in the world.

It is widely believed that he might go to Kashmir as U.N. Representative.

When Dr. Bunche, forty-six, grandson of a Negro slave, received me in his bed-sitting room in the swanky Salvoy Hotel, he was artistically sipping iced organge juice. That was his breakfast. He does not take anything else in the morning. He comes from a race that has suffered much in the past, and still suffers a good deal. It was easy to feel resentful and affronted. But there was not a trace of bitterness or near hatred, in his heart. He believed the wrong would one day be righted. If it was not righted and consideration of humanity and morality did not persuade men to correct their mistakes, self interest would compel them to do so.

But when?

"That is indeed, the question," replied Dr. Bunche. "Man has only a limited span of life. He cannot enjoy rights posthumously. If he is to enjoy human rights, to which he is entitled as a human being these must be conceded to him here and now.

ART OF LIVING

Dr. Bunche then lighted his cigarette and for a moment appeared to be lost in thought. Then he said, Is it not an irony that man has shown amazing genius in mastering natural elements, and yet has not learnt the art of living. He has found means to destroy himself, but has not found the ability to adjust his relations with men. There is serious danger that man might be destroyed by what he has invented.

"A great British writer has said": Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it; anything but live for it. Is is not this equally true of peace? We are ready to sing the glories of peace; even go to war to establish peace. Yet we manage our affairs in such a manner that we are nearer to war than to peace".

Dr. Bunche did not deny that the international scene was not pleasant. Never before had humanity lived such terrible uncertainty. This deep, underlying dread was in itself perilous, for no society could be built on or in fear. The United Nations might not have satisfied exerybody's expectations. But Dr. Bunche, said that in the last analysis the UNO was what people made of it. It was an organisation of the people. He however, claimed that the UNO had done a good job, and pointed to its record on the threats to world peace that had arisen in Indonesia, Greece, Korea, Kashmir and Palestine. In each case, he said, fighting had been stopped by U.N. intervention

What about colonial people.

The U.N., Dr. Bunche said, attached great importance to the condition of what are known as colonial peoples. The Charter makes special provision for development of self-Government in non-self-Governing territories. There was growing awareness of the need of satisfying the political aspirations of colonial people. The difference was only about the pace of progress. The U.N. could not lead or guide struggle of colonial people for their rights. The demands must be formulated by the colonial people. The U.N. could only act as semi-Midwife and help in the acceleration of the process.

Here he referred to the Indian delegations to U.N. These were uniformally strong, influential and commanded very great respect. He was happy to say; having had experience of colonial rule, they took up local zeal the cause of those who were trying to achieve what India had achieved.

Dr. Bunche was conscious of the fact that the denial of fundamental rights to a large number of people constituted serious threat to peace. His own country was not free from the problem arising out of this denial. He believed in the dignity and worth of human person. Denial of rights was harmful both to the denied and denyer. If they took the long-range view they would realise that they must abandon their malpractices, and distorted attitutdes even in their self-interest.

VISIT TO INDIA

Asked if he was going to India, Dr. Bunche said he had always desired to visit that country. But he did not believe in tourism. He liked to go to a country for at least three months so that he could meet people and learn about them That was why he did not stop in India when he visited Far East in 1939. He did not know if he would be going to Kashmir. That depended on the organisation. He was always packing and unpacking, going where he was asked to go. Of course, he would be delighted to visit India.

Dr. Bunche did not like to express an opinion on the case of Sereste Khame. The U.N. was not seized of the matter; he had only read of the case in the newspapers. But a document, which is on its way to Lake Success, says "We believe steadfastly unless Seretse Khama is allowed to return to his people and Africans and peoples of African descent are given the freedom to think, act and live their lives in their own way there will be no lasting and sincere peace in the world'

When Dr. Bunche reads the document he will realise the immense issues raised by the Seretse case in their full and formidable significance.

NEGROES

Mr. Mtichell, the leader of the coloured intellectuals in Britain, told Dr. Bunche to convey to the Negroes of America that the struggle of the Negroes all over the world was one and indivisible. What the Negroes did in America would have its effect on the Negroes in Africa as what the Negroes did in Africa would have effect on Yankee Negroes. They must pull together in their battle for human right.

Dr. Bunche, who spent two busy days in London before leaving for U.S.A., called at the Colonial Office and was the guest of honour at an all-party lunch at the House of Commons. Dr. Bunche was at one time at the London School of Economics and his children also received part of their education in this country. Dr. Bunche recently refused a high-level job at the State Department as a protest against the colour bar in Washington.

News BRIEFS

EXTENDED: The Polish Government has extended from seven to 18 days the period Reuter's correspondent in Poland will be allowed to stay in the country following the expulsion order issued against him. It now appears from the statement made to the correspondent that the charge, which he strongly denies, is based solely on a very brief version in a London morning paper of his lengthy report of a Polish trial

SEARCH: Liverpool customs officers who in four days sealed and searched the New York to Liverpool cunard white star liner "Franconia" for Nylon stockings, said the 20,000-ton vessel had been "stuffed with nylons"

ON WAY HOME: Mr. and Mrs. Bob Bixby, "the flying bixys", frustrated by engin trouble in their attempt on the round-the-world speed record, arrived at Tokyo on April 8 on their way home to San Francisco. Before the converted Mosquito bomber took off from Calcutta on April 7. the couple said they would start off on another record attempt within a week of arriving home.

NAVAL CONFERENCE: A two-day conference of senior naval officers will begin at New Delhi on April 10. Senior naval officers from different naval establishments in India are expected to attend.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AVERTED

Daring Youngmen Save Many Lives

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, April 8: A serious motor accident which would otherwise have resulted in several deaths and damage to two fire brigade engines was averted last night here. Culvert near Murabad is under repairs for the last few days. Two cyclists going toing towards the culvert saw a blaze at a distance and heard alarm bells of the fire engine coming at full speed. The Municipal Board had not put any red light and the sign board indicating that road was closed was not visible in darkness

At considerable risk to their lives the two cyclist stood in the centre of the road waving their hands to stop the fire brigade engines which would otherwise have fallen in ditch

In his effort to avert the disaster one of the young man Moshin Zaidi was sverely injured by one fire brigade engine before it could stop. He has been admitted in the hospital with injuries on his head and feet. Cycle of other person was damaged Men of fire brigades when they saw the yawning ditch before them realized the peril from which these daring youngmen saved them

SHIAS CONDEMN BENGAL RICTS

Demand For Protection To Minorities

ALLAHABAD, April 8 (P.T.I.): The All-India Shia Conference at its open session today adopted a resolution condemning the "atrocities perpetrated in East Pakistan" and expressing its deep sense of grief and abhorrence at the happenings which it described as "bestial, inhuman and barbaric."

The Conference also condemned the "atrocities perpetrated in West Benbal and other parts of the Indian Union" and urged upon the Government of India to take strong preventive measures to curb the activities of unsocial elements.

Referring to the languge question the Conference adoped a resolution asking the Government to make Urdu also State languge in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Bharat as a large number of people in those areas spoke Urdu.

The Conference expressed itself against the introduction of Sanskrit words in Hindi as it made it difficult to learn or understand even among the Hindus. It wanted the Government to introduce Hindi in a form which would be understood by the common people.

In another resolution the Conference wanted the government to declare the tenth of Moharram as a public holiday in the postal and telegraph departments also

INDO-PAK WAR OUT OF QUESTION

Former Bengal Governor's Optimism

LONDON, April 7 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Sir Frederick Bourne, recently retired Governor of East Bengal, said on arrival here from Calcutta tonight that there was "any amount of goodwill" between India and Pakistan.

Of the communal rioting in Bengal, he remarked: "Things are getting quiet now.

"There is a lot of talk about war between India and Pakistan, but I think it is out of the question" Sir Frederic declared.

There is any amount of goodwill between the two countries. They are getting down to settlement of problems"

Protest Against Sabha Leaders' Arrest

AHMEDABAD, April 8 (P.T.I.): A meeting held under the auspices of the local Hindu Mahasabha last evening protested against the arrest of Mr. V. D. Savarkar and other All-India Hindu Mahasabha leaders. In a resolution passed by the meeting the arrest was characterised as undemocratic and anti-Hindu.

CONFERENCE: The All-India Homeopathic Medical Conference organised by the Hahnemannian Homeopathic Central Medical Board, Madhya Pradesh, will commence at Jubbulpore on April 9 under the presidentship of Dr. S. N. Chaddha. About 150 delegates from all over India are expected to attend.

With the gift of the gab and high power sloganeering, swaying mob psychology to the extreme,

POLITICS IS A TRADE

IN the discussion of political campaigns attention is usually focussed on the content of propaganda utterances. Much less attention is paid to the forms in which the propaganda is presented, to the nature of the mechanisms by which the politician appeals to his public. Yet this is a field in which the study of form and mechanism are all-important.

For the politician can afford to be insincere in the content of his propaganda, he can make promises he has no intention or means of fulfilling, speak in defence of a freedom he intends to destroy, offer a peace he wishes to break at the earliest possible moment, but he can do this only if he retains a sufficient technique of appealing to the rational and the even more powerful irrational elements in human thought. To lose this faculty means in most cases the doom of a politician. Only if he is a man whose aspirations conform in a striking way with those of the people, will he outlive a lack of ability in the craft of propaganda. And he will then succeed because he really has that community of interests with his supporters which most policians seek to simulate.

Gift Of The Gab

The vast majority of politicians succeed by methods which involve a hidden distortion of the truth in their attempt to gain support by appealing to the most widespread popular desires. In other words, they win success by some kind of verbal fraud. Where such a condition exists, as it almost invariably does, where a "gift of the gab" rather than any genuine sympathy for the needs and aspirations of his electors is the means by which a party boss reaches his position, it is not surprising that so often in modern life the word 'politics' should have become almost synonymous with 'corruption' and the word 'propaganda' with 'lies'.

Clearly, the only way people can be freed from the power of the word-and-concept-juggling politician is by the arduous process of growing understanding and independence of thought. It is the ignorant and mentally immature who are the principal victims of the political propagandist, as they are of the commercial advertiser. One of the most accomplished masters of propaganda in our age, the late Adolf Hitler, consistently emphasised the fruitfulness of the appeal which is based on a low intellectual level, as when he said in 'Mein Kampf':

"All propaganda must be popular, and its intellectual level must be in accordance with the intelligence of the greatest dullard among those at whom it is directed. Thus the greater the numbers of those at whom it is directed the lower will be its level. But if its object is to draw a whole people within its range, no precautions to avoid too high an intellectual level can be excessive".

Sheer Propaganda

Hitler, like Machiavelli, revealed the secrets of his trade with an open cynicism. But, because such admissions have rarely been made, we should not imagine that other politicians have neglected to practise the precepts which Hitler discussed openly. On the contrary, almost every successful party leader, whether he comes from the left, the centre or the right, has been helped on his way to power by the free use of propaganda whose intention is not to expose the truth, but merely to convince men of his worthiness, and this propaganda has always been most successful when it has been conducted at the most elementary and irration[illegible] level.

Propaganda uses almost every device the modern publicist and psychologist have placed at its service, and takes a surprisig variety of forms, even if we ignore the closely related craft of commercial advertising. In its most elaborate forms it involves the creation of myths regarding the future and of legends regarding the past, by which the findings of the historian and the social scientist are distorted to fit in with the requirements of the party which appropriate them.

The word 'slogan meant originally a Highland war-cry, and in a sense this remains a fair approximation to its significance in our day. For what we mean by a slogan is in fact a striking phrase in which is condensed an aspect of the overt programme of a political group, and which can be used as a rallying cry for the party's own members, or, more often as a simple

BY GEORGE WOODCOCK

and vivid means of transmitting to outsiders the essence of its promises. Sometimes, also, and particularly when used by governments in a time of crisis, slogans take the form of urges to action or indirect commands. But always, whatever may be their use, the essence of slogans lies in their simplicity, brevity and condensation. And, for this reason, another of their characteristics is superficiality. Even if a man who invents a slogan desires to express therein what he honestly believes, he can only present its most vague and generalised form, for it is clearly impossible to express a philosophy of life, for that matter, a practical means of curing unemployment, in a single phrase. So the slogan-writer composes a group of words which will strike the reader's eye, and which, in striving to be arresting, he must manipulate until it achieves a certain simple pattern attractive to the unthinking mind. But the most striking ten words to describe a policy need not be the most accurate, and, in consequence, the formal needs of propaganda imply a distortion which must be superimposed on the loss of meaning already involved in the process of simplification.

Power Of Slogans

All this so far presupposes that the composer of slogans is really concerned to present what he concieves to be the truth in the best possible way. But, in fact, most politicians are concerned mainly to gain popular support for their own accession to power, and, in order to achieve this support, they are ready to invent slogans, and even whole false programmes and policies, solely in order to convince the populace, or some particularly important section thereof, of their own worthiness. In such a situation, a slogan assumes a totally new significance. It is no longer a simplification of a party's real intentions, but a phrase which its originators calculate will make an appeal to popular sentiment, irrespective of its relevance to any concrete intentions of the group it represents. Thus it in fact becomes, in its most successful form, a symbol of the most pressing desires and needs of the masses, behind which a party, pursuing its own ends, moves forward to power.

Since Cato's Time

Slogans have reached their most effective, and most distorted forms during the past century and, particularly, since the rise of totalitarian politics. Slogans, indeed, have existed since classical antiquity, but in past ages they usually had some direct reference to the subject with which they were connected. For instance, there is Cato's celebrated slogan, "Carthage must be destroyed." This really did represent Cato's opinion and his political programme, and its main effectiveness lay in its boldness and the relentless assiduity with which its creator repeated it until he had turned it into reality. But it had already that characteristic of simplification by which the mind is lulled to the full meaning of the whole complex of circumstances which underly it. "Carthage" becomes an abstraction, and the people who hear this phrase think of a formless enemy rather than of a concrete city filled with men and women who will be destroyed with the city or who will suffer vastly from its destruction. It is, of course, possible that few of the Romans of Cato's time, would have been moved greatly by pity, but the way in which Cato phrased his appeal certainly helped to prevent their feeling this—to him—un-Roman emotion.

Generally speaking, however, slogans, at least as we know them, were little used in the ancient or the medieval world. The intensive cultivation of propaganda comes only when the masses of the people move into historical significance, and in a world where emperors, kings and narrow oligarchies hold sway it exists only in the most rudimentary forms. In the mediaeval world the most commonly used slogans adhered closely to the original definition, for they were rallying cries of the supporters of kingly or aristocratic parties and were usually concerned with personal loyalties rather than with political policies. It was only here and there, where some rudimentary democracy exitsed, as in Rome or Athens or the Italian city states, that genuine political slogans appeared, and even these were rarely more developed than that of Cato.

It was at the close of the Middle Ages that really popular movements began to arise, in the peasant revolts and the radical religiuos sects. And it is from this period that we can trace the most important early growth of slogans of the modern type, based on a popular grasp of simple social ideals and an increasingly conscious demand among the populace for improvements in their conditions of life. To the English peasant insurrections of the 14th century belongs that celebrated and most effective slogan:

"When Adam delved and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?"

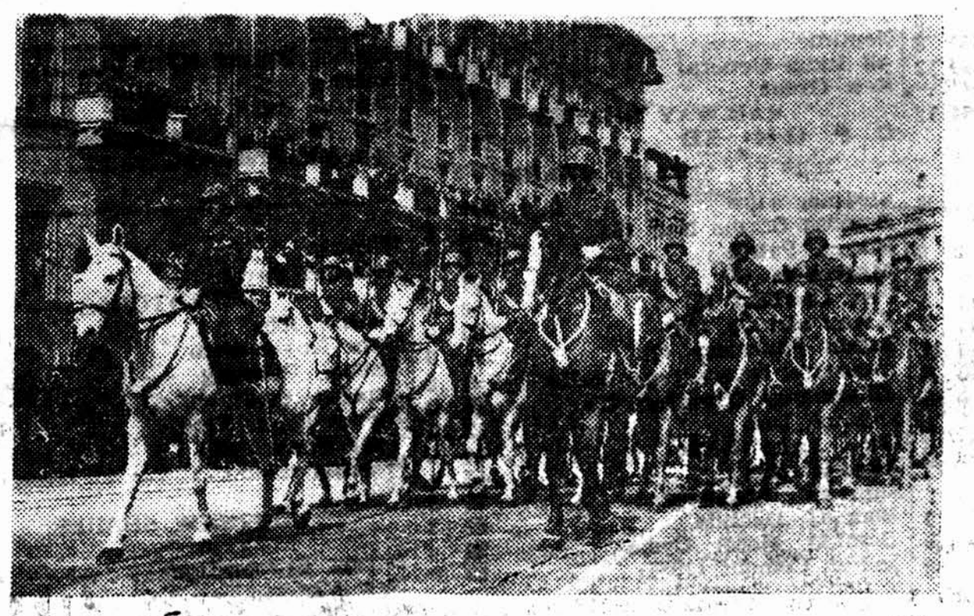
This couplet contains, firstly, a condensed myth of a Golden Age of equality, secondly, an implied reference to the present age of inequality which has departed from the simplicity of the Golden Age, and, thirdly, a suggestion that the people should give thought to this weighty matter. On the merely technical plane it was successful, partly because of its relation to familiar Biblical mythology, partly because, by reference to such concrete occupations as delving and spinning it bore a direct relation to the daily lives of the people who heard it, and partly because, in an age when people were accustomed to rhymed proverbs and other jingles, it had a pleasant sound and was easy on the tongue.

This was not merely one of the most effective slogans, it was also one of the most innocuous since, in a simple society, it could be taken as a fair and reasonably accurate generalisation of the issue it represented, that of replacing feudalism by a more equitable social order. There is no doubt that the peasant movement was motivated by an extremely radical egalitarian spirit, and that such leaders as John Ball sincerely hoped to end the glaring class distinctions of their age.

Cause Of Riots

It was during the ensuing centuries that politicians and demagogues began to discover the value of slogans in appealing to the feelings of the lowest common denominator in society, to those irrational impulses which are most evident when people are gathered in the mass. Hence the term 'mob orators', which was given at a relatively early time to such experts. A prominent eighteenth century example is that of Lord George Gordon, who raised opposition to a more tolerant policy towards Roman Catholics by using the slogan 'No Popery' under which the celebrated riots of 1780 were carried out in London, resulting in a great deal of unnecessary violence and destruction. Here, whether intentionally or not, the slogan forms a clear distortion of the actual situation, for in the popular mind it evoked a memory of the days, as recently as the Jacobite rising of 1745, when there seemed a real danger of Catholic domination of England, and it was this association which underlay the hysteria inspiring the riots. In fact, however, no such danger existed in 1780, and the issue at stake was merely the granting of civil rights to a substantial minority of the community.

ON GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY



Greek cavalry parading the streets of Athens on Greek Independence Day.

MAN-MADE COSMIC RAYS

★

(Continued from Page 10)

by the aero medical laboratory at Muroc Air Force base in California.

The decelerator consists of a 1,500-pound carriage mounted on a 2,000-foot railway track. The carriage has the most powerful braking system ever constructed. Its object is essentially to duplicate a 2,000-foot fall at various speeds. It is propelled by rockets.

Successful

The volunteers have already completed one series of tests in both forward—and backward—facing positions in which, when the carriage stops, the subject's body is pressed against his seat support or harness by a pressure equal to 35 times weight of his body. In the case of a man weighing 175, this pressure would be about 6,125 pounds If unprotected, he would be hurled against the aircraft structure with the same force.

A "CRASH" OF THIS TYPE IS OBTAINED BY SLOWING THE CARRIAGE AND RIDER FROM 150 TO 75 MILES AN HOUR IN ONE-FIFTH OF A SECOND

The volunteer experiences the same sensation as an automobile driver would if he stopped his car in just nine feet when travelling 75 miles an hour.

The volunteers have survived these tests without serious injury, the Air Forces announce.

FARES DON'T PLEASE

"Brighton dog owners are boycotting buses for a week. They object to having to pay adult fare for their pets."

—ROBERT REID

★

REAL LIFE PETER PANS

"Statistics of the life insurance companies tell us that actors live longer than members of any other trade or profession Perhaps it is because they not only take more pleasure in their work than most people but have the added reward of knowing they are giving pleasure to other people. Or is it because actors never really grow up"?

—NORMAN MARSHALL

Active Buying In Speculative Shares

STEELS AND TEXTILES MOVE UP

BOMBAY, April 8.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was open today for one hour and during this small session there was brisk buying of a general nature which created cheerful feeling and speculative counters registered moderate gains.

The market was favourably influenced by good news from Delhi indicating better relations with Pakistan and under peaceful conditions the production is expected to improve with expansion in general business. However money market remains to be steady and it remains to be seen whether investment support comes in.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1597-8 and advanced at Rs. 1625. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 317 and advanced at Rs. 322. Indian Irons were done at Rs 28-7 and Bengal Steels were placed at Rs. 20-2.

Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1016 and advanced at Rs. 1025 Kohinoors were in demand at Rs. 315. Nagpurs came in business at Rs. 238 and Svadeshi Mill shares were done at Rs. 272.

Bombay Burmas moved up at Rs. 470 under persistent demand and Scindia shares were placed at Rs 13-3.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (27-8) X.D.	1025	0
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)	315	8
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)	274	0
Central India Mills (6)	237	0
Simplex Mills (6-8)	195	0
New Great Eastern (8)	144	0
Indore (8-13)	111	4
Gokak Mills (12)	267	0
Century Spinning (15)	248	12
Indian Bleaching (6)	150	0
Swan Mills (20)	322	8
Finlay Mills (15)	258	0
Morarji Goculdas (S)	153	0
Edward Sassoon (30)	223	12
Meyer (12)	88	12
Apollo Mills (As 4)	2	14
India United Ord. (0-14-9)	11	15 0
India United Defd. (0-2-6)	1	14 6
Madhusudan (15)	180	0
Podar (S)	130	8
Khatau Makanji (6)	163	12
Swadeshi Coupon	68	0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)	322	8
Tata Steel Defd. (64-15)	1622	8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-12)	140	12
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (7) XD	154	12
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8) XD	466	4
Belapur Sugar (9)	227	8
Shivrajpur (1-8)	31	0
Scindia Steam (6-8)	13	2 6
Premier Construction	94	0
Tata Chemical	11	5
Tata Oil (2)	47	0
Indian Iron (0-12)	28	12
Bengal Steel (0-12-0)	20	0
British India Corp. (0-9)	8	10
Indian Copper	2	3
Wimco	229	6
Alcock	328	12
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Hydro (3)	153	0
Andhra Valley (30)	1445	0
Tata Power (25)	1552	8

CASH SECTION

COTTON MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)	59	0
Phoenix (50)	152	8
Indian Mfg (40)	2950	0
Kurla XD	116	4
Colaba (12)	105	0
New City (11)	172	8
Minerva (12)	130	0
Bradbury (12)	520	0
Bharuchia Defd. (0.4)	4	4
Bharat Mills (2)	29	0
Mysore (4)	167	8
Madhavji (0-12-0)	14	4
Model Mills (13-8)	158	12
Lakshmi Cotton (25)	632	8
Vishnu Cotton (8)	211	4
Western India (40)	2925	0
Standard (15)	227	8
Sholapur (200)	3150	0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8-0)	18	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	4000	0
Tata Mills (2-4)	52	0
Ahmedabad Advance (9)	240	0
New Ahmedabad	195	0
Sassoon Silk (3) XD	35	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	19	2
Madhusudan S. (2-5)	35	0
Shrinivas Mills (S)	173	12
Raja Bahadur (4)	54	0
Berar Mills	263	12
Victoria Mills	225	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (1-2)	129	6
Ahmedabad New	101	8
Surat Electric	133	8
Karachi Electric (2)	135	0
Broach (6-5)	6	12
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)	10	2
Amalgamated	11	2
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)	28	8
Poona Electric Supply (8)	136	4
Bombay Suburban (8)	151	4
Bombay Suburban New	145	0
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India	1780	0
Imperial Bank P. (0-12)	435	0
Central Bank (2) XD	80	8
Central Bank New (1-8)	83	0
Bank of India (4)	164	0
Union (0-3)	7	10
Baroda (2-3)	121	0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)	37	8
United Commercial (1-8)	44	8
Jaipur Bank (18-0)	35	8
Hindustan Commercial	17	0
Mysore Bank (8)	365	0
Eastern Bank (0.14-9)	92	0
INSURANCE SHARES		
Oriental (125)	4720	0
Empire (10)	571	4
New India (1-7)	58	0
Jupiter (0-12)	12	14
Vulcan (0-10)	12	14
Indian Mercantile (0-4)	39	0
Universal	11	4
BIG (1)	17	0
Industrial and Prudential	28	4
Neptune	7	0
All India General	12	12
New Great	25	0
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14) XD	112	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)	237	8
Bombay Burma New (5)	154	6
Burma Petrol	1	6 6
Mackenzie (6)	97	0
Port Canning (3)	58	8
Kemp and Co. (20)	300	0
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	125	0
Industrial Invest Trust (5-12)	94	8
Dharamsey Chemical (2)	47	0
Mukund Iron	13	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	14	0
Alembic (15)	46	4
Supreme Industries	72	8
Bombay Uganda	67	8
Bombay Motor Cycle	22	8
Indian Cement (1937)	19	0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)	150	10
United Motor	28	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	775	0
Hydary Construction	19	10
Mahamadi Steam	100	0
Gujarat Motor	26	14
Sardar Carbonic XD	700	0
Harvey Press	310	0
Estrella Batteries	30	0
National Rayon	48	4
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)	198	12
Andhra Valley (7)	1232	8
Tata Power (7-8)	1345	0
Hydro Electric (7)	131	12
Bombay Steamer (6)	223	12
Central India (5)	653	12
Swedish Mills	130	0
Vishnu Mills (7)	672	8
Laxmi	276	4
New Great Mills (5-8)	220	4
Podar Mills (4)	95	0
Shrinivas Mills	98	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	14
Bradbury Mills (7-8)	316	0
Surat Electricity (3-4)	130	0
Pre. Construction First	100	0
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.	98	0
Amalgamated	115	0
India	72	0
Tata Chemical	125	0
Walchandnagar	130	0
Jupiter	13	4
Supreme	100	
Meyer	102	8
Mackenzie First	85	
Mackenzie (2)	80	
Ahmedabad Advance	127	8
Mysore Mill	41	
Standard	99	0
Madhusudan	12	0
Khatau	100	0
Morarji	94	8
National Rayon	74	8
DEBENTURES		
Andhra 1952	103	4
Gula Kajamsingh	8	9
Rubber Planting	17	0
Bombay Steamer	97	0
Indian Hume Pipe	101	0
Tata Power 1951	103	0
Walchandnagar	105	0
OUTSIDE SHARES		
Burma Corporation	2	12
New Victoria	2	2
New Victoria Pref.	4	4
Phalton	92	0
Gold Mohor	305	0
New Kaiser-i-Hind	325	0
Sajjan X.R. C.D.	110	0
Osmanshahi X.R. C.D.	225	0
Ajam Shahi	130	0
Air Service	4	4
Air India	56	0
Hind Motors	5	0
India Steam	6	13

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, April 8.

The local bullion market was fairly steady today with restricted trading. Forward silver opened at Rs. 184/12 and improved at Rs. 185/2 under scattered buying. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 186/2. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 115/7 and after declining at Rs. 115/5, steadied at Rs. 115/8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 116/- and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/14.

The market was very steady and Silver after advancing at Rs. 185/12 reacted and closed as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	185	10	0
Forward	185	2	0
Ready Gold	116	0	0
Forward	115	8	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, April 8.

The local produce market was quietly steady with restricted business. The Seeds traders will meet today to adopt the pruposed change. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh Quality Ready	43	0	0
Madras Coromandal	42	10	0
Bold Ready	41	12	0
Oil Bombay Mills	22	12	0
Oil Upcountry Mills	22	4	0
Oil April delivery	22	4	0
Oil May	22	11	0
LINSEED			
Gold Ready	37	7	0
Small Satna	36	10	0
April-May	37	6	0
Oil	21	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Castorseeds Ready	28	2	0
Madras March	28	10	0

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

BOMBAY, April 8.

Quotations at 2 p.m.:—

Tata Ordinary	317	0
Tata Deferred	1597	8
Indian Iron	28	4
Steel Corporation of Bengal	19	14
Bombay Dyeing	1017	8
Central India	232	8
Gokak	264	6
Kohinoor	310	10
Simplex	192	0
Swadeshi	272	8
Tata Power	1552	8
Associated Cement	153	4
Belapur	225	0
Bombay Burma (Old)	460	0
Scindia	13	0 6
Central Bank	80	0
New India	57	8
Tata 2nd Pref.	141	0

Seeds Traders Change Name

Government's Offer Of Forward Business

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Seeds Traders' Association, Limited, Bombay, at an extraordinary general meeting here today decided to change its name to the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange, Limited

The meeting also decided to effect changes in the memorandum and articles of Association and to leave to the Government the question of the distribution of assets.

FOR FORWARD TRADE

The decision of the Association to change its name follows offer of recognition (of the Assouiation) under the Bombay Forward Contract Control Act.

Mr. Ramdas Kilachand, President of the Association, addressing the meeting gave details of the progress of the members to accept the Government offer of recognition for the purpose of forward trading in oilseeds.

Mr. Kilachand assured the members that he would request the Government to permit the Association to resume forward trade at an early date.

Foreign Businessmen In Japan To Be Taxed

TOKYO, April 8, (PTI-Reuter): The Japanese Government will introduce a bill within the next two days levying heavy taxes on foreign business men in Japan who complain that they are being asked to foot the bill for Japan's defeat in the war.

Finance Minister Hayato Ikeda today rejected protests by the International Committee of Business from the British and American Chambers of Commerce headed by Mr. Paul Aurewll, President of the American Chamber and reaffirmed that, with General MacArthur's approval, Japan would tax foreigners about sixty per cent of their incomes.

Central Loan To Assam

GAUHATI, April 8, (PTI): The Government of India have given a grant of Rs. 24 lakhs this year to Assam in connection with the "grow more food" campaign in the state.

The Government's scheme for increased food production during this year envisages the reclamation of 15,000 acres of land. During the same period the Government also expect to complete 552 minor irrigation projects. These two measures are expected to bring in an additional yield of over 28.000 tons of foodcrops.

5 Lakh Tons Of Indian Coal For Australia

NEW DELHI, April 8, (PTI): India will supply about five hundred thousand tons of coal to Australia during the next twelve months, it is learned here today.

The Federal Government of Australia have accepted tenders, submitted by Indian firms.

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, April 8.

120 Ready Japan	6	12	0
150 Ready Japan	5	4	0
120 Ready Italy	5	8	0
150 Ready Italy	4	14	0
150 D. Box April	974	0	0
150 D. Box May	960	0	0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, April 8.

MILLS

Apollo 2-14.
B. Dyeing 1017-8 16-4 27-8 25.
C. India 231 38 37.
Century 247-8 48-12.
Gokak 264 65.
I. U. Defd. 1-14 1-14-6.
I. U. Ord. 12 11-15-6.
Indore 110 11-4 10 11-4.
Kohinoor 310-12 15-8.
Morarji 153.
Podar 131-4.
Simplex 192 95.
Svadeshi 270 74.
Vishnu 211-4.
Scindia 13-0-6 13-3 13-2-6.
Baroda 121.
Central 80 79-8 80-8.
Central New 83.
Imperial Old 1780.
India 165 64.
Ahmedabad 129-6.
Suburban 151-4.
Hydro Pref. 131-14.
Power 1552-8.
New India 57-8 58-8 58
B. Steel 19-14 20-4
I. Iron 28-4 28-8 28-7 28-13 28-12
Tata Defd 1597-8 95 1627-8 22-8
Tata Ord. 317 16-8 22-8
Tata 1st Pref. 198-12
Tata 2nd Pref 141 40-12
Alcock 325 17-8 30 28-12
A.C.C. 153-4 54-12
Belapur 225 24-8 27-8
B. Bold 460 70 66-4
B. New 154-6
B. Petrol 1-6-6
B.I.C 8-10
Port Canning 57
P. Construction 92 91-8 94
Shivrajpur 31
Tata Chemical 11-4 11-5
Tata Pref. 126-4
Tata Oil 47
Walchandnagar 150-10
Wimco 229-6

SPECIAL

Ahmedabad Elec. New 101-8
National Rayon Ord. 48-4
National Rayon Pref 69-8

WOMEN ALSO FIGURE IN STALIN AWARDS FOR OUTSTANDING ACHIEVEMENTS IN

Soviet Science Festival

BY Y. ZHDANOV

THE annual awards of Stalin prizes for outstanding work in the field of science and invention are a festival of the entire Soviet people.

The development of Soviet science is all-round and embraces all directions. This is seen from the fact that among the scientists awarded the Stalin prize one may find representatives of all branches of knowledge: physicists, chemists, astronomers, mathematicians, geologists, technicians, medical men, biologists, historians, archeologists. Among the Stalin prize winners there are representatives not only of many scientists of the Union but of the Republic as well.

There are a number of women among the research workers that received the great reward.

New Roads In Astronomy

Outstanding works in the field of astronomy head the list of researches awarded the Stalin prize. The investigations of the Armenian scientists V. Ambartsumyan and B. Markaryan have led to the discovery of a new type of astral system, the so-called "star associations". The stars that go to make up an association have many physical characteristics in common and are united by their common origin.

The researches of Stalin prize winners have refuted the wide-spread notion that all the stars of our astral system appeared simultaneously a few billion years ago. Actually the process of the emergence of stars is still going on to this day. The works of Ambartsumyan have established the existence of very young stars that have been formed only some scores of millions of years ago.

Of great significance for the understanding of the evolution of stars and their sources of energy is the work of the director of the Crimean observatory Academician G. Shain. As a result of the thorough study of the astral spectrums the astral atmospheres have been found to contain an increased amount of the heavy isotope of carbon. This discovery makes it necessary to reconsider critically the existing views on the atomic transformations that take place in the entrails of the stars.

The works of the professors of the Moscow University D. Ivanenko and A. Sokolov, as well as those of Dr. U. Pomeranchuk both on the theory of "luminescent' electrons and on the problems of electrodynamics and nuclear forces are of great significance for physics. The researches of M. Volkenstein, M. Yeliyashevich and B. Stepanov on the vigrations of the molecules provide new methods for the deciphering of molecular spectrums, make possible the solution of a number of problems relating to the structure of the molecule and give practical indications for the analysis of complex chemical mixtures.

The interesting works on mathematics and mechanics by I. Vekua, A. Pogorelov, N. Kornoukhov and V. Vlasov have likewise been awarded the Stalin prize. The corresponding member of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences V. Vanilov has made some very important investigations on the transition of matter from the liquid to the solid state. These works point to new ways of obtaining high-quality metals. Comprehensive studies on the properties of steam under high pressure and temperature were carried on by Prof. Timrot and the senior research worker N. Vargavtik in the All-Union Power Engineering Institute. The data obtained by these authors is broadly applied in the calculations for power equipment.

Of outstanding significance for theoretical and applied chemistry are the works of the Stalin Prize Laureates of the first class I. Komkov and A Titov As the result of his investigations carried on for many years A. Titov created an original theory relating to the nitrating of hydro-carbons and brought to light the mechanism of the reaction between hydro-carbons with both strong and diluted nitric acid These researches make possible the elaboration of a scientifically sound technology for the production of important nitrocompounds, dyes etc.

The works of Academician M Dubinin on the structure of the different sorbents have enriched the contemporary theory of absorption and have provided practice with methods of rationally selecting sorbents for the cleaning of gases, the separation of natural gases, and for chromatographic analysis.

Professor A. Predvoditelev together with his collaborators made extensive researches into the combustion of carbon, which is of such great economic significance. The researches are concerned with the process of carbon combustion in the power, metallurgical and chemical plants, as well as under the conditions of underground gasification. The Corresponding Member of the Academy V. Kargin has put forward an original idea about the structure of highly polymeric compounds such as cellulose and caoutchuc, and has proposed new methods of determining the molecular weights of these compounds. His work leads to practical conclusions as regards increasing the durability of artificial fibre.

Study Of Glaciers

Academician Obruchev's monumental work, the "History of geological researches in Siberia," which was awarded the Stalin prize of first class deals with the history of the geological study of Siberia beginning with the XVII century and up to the present day. The author gives a critical survey of more than 15,000 scientific works and demonstrates the huge contribution to science made by Soviet scientists.

In his work on the continental deposits of the quarternary period on the territory of the USSR Dr. V. Gromov has shown the possibility of successfully applying the paleontological method for the age differentiation of the quarternary deposits and has refuted the formerly prevalent fallacious views of the American paleontologist Osborn. The researches carried on for many years by Prof. G. Dzotsenidze on the igneous rocks of Georgia have opened new ways of searching for many kinds of minerals. In his work on the ice covering of Altai the docent of the Tomsk University M. Troflov, established the laws governing the distribution of glaciers as depending upon climatic and relief conditions, and gave an analysis of the changes in climate during the last hundred years on the basis of the study of the ice covering and the regime of the rivers.

Stalin prizes of first class were awarded to Academicians Pavlovsky and Skryabin for their work on the parasitology of animals and man. These researches are not only of great theoretical significance for biology but have a practical import for medicine. In his work "Technical microbiology" Prof. V. Shaposhnikov laid forth the results of his studies on the diverse bio-chemical processes induced by the micro-organisms.

A number of fermenting industries are being developed in the USSR on the basis of these researches, viz., the production of lactic acid, acetone, butyric acid and a number of other products.

The work of Prof. I. Glushchenko on the "Vegetative hybridization of plants" treats an important problem of biology. On the basis of the theoretical postulations of Michurin Glushchenko has shown on a number of objects that vegetative hybridization is a powerful means of controlling the nature of plant organism. By broadly applying biochemical and histological methods as well as those of plant physiology, the author has shown that in principle there is actually no difference between sexual and vegetative hybridization. Glushchenko's researches are directed against Morganist genetics and the meta-physical chromosome theory of heredity.

Food Plants Research

The Doctor of Biological sciences B. Tokin was awarded the Stalin prizes for his work "Phytoncides." As a result of his researches carried on for a period of many years, the author established the fact that plants excrete volatile substances into the surrounding environment (the phytoncides) which kill various kinds of bacteria. The phytoncides may be called anti-biotics of plant origin. The book contains much factual material relating to the bacteriocidic properties of many food plants particularly garlic, onions, horse-radish, red pepper, etc. The author has shown the biological significance of phytoncides which protect the plants from pathogenic micro-organisms.

Of great significance for the study of the origin of man is the scientific work of A. Okladnikov, M. Gremyatsky and N. Sinelnikov "Teshik-Tash." This work deals with the discovery of the remains of Neanderthal man in Central Asia. The remains of Neanderthal man and his culture, found on the territory of Uzbekistan, serve as a brilliant confirmation of the Marxian proposition concerning the general laws governing the physical development of man and the dependence of this process upon the development of production. This discovery serves as the strongest argument against the racist theories of the origin of man which regard the Neanderthal as a local racial group that inhabited Europe and the Mediterranean and then became extinct, and not as a general and inevitable stage in the development of man.

Restorative Surgery

The Stalin Prize was awarded to Prof. N. Bogoraz for his work "Restorative surgery." In it are described some ingenious operations on the restoration of organs in the human body that had been either lost or were underdeveloped. The author has elaborated a number of operations for the lengthening and the correction of bone, the transplanation of organs, the elimination of defects in the arteries, etc.

Among the works that were awarded the Stalin Prize one should mention the researches relating to the development and the introduction of Pavlov's ideas into medicine. Professor F. Andreev of the Institute of General and Experimental Biology was awarded the prize for elaborating and introducing into practice the treatment of internal diseases by the method of prolonged sleep. On the basis of Pavlov's teaching which regards sleep as the protective inhibition of the central nervous system, Prof. Andreev began to treat with sleep such diseases as high blood pressure and ulcer, which are so difficult to cure, and gained considerable success. Doctor of Medical Sciences A. Ivanov-Smolensky was given the prize for his work "Essays on the patho-physiology of the higher nervous system." This work is a summary of the researches on the patho-physiology of the higher nervous system that had been carried on for many years in the laboratories of the I. P. Pavlov clinics. In his book the author systematizes the extensive and valuable data accumulated in I. P. Pavlov's laborotaries and also sets forth the results of his own researches. Being one of Pavlov's pupils and followers, Ivanov-Smolensky develops in his work the basic principles of Pavlov's teaching about the higher nervous system. His work is of great significance for the inculcation of Pavlov's teaching into medical practice, particularly in the psychiatric clinics.

For Technique

This year for the first time prizes have been given for work on the history of science and technique. One of the prizes was awarded to the Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences M. Shatelin for his work "Russian Electro-technique." M. Shatelin's book is a historic research about the outstanding Russian electro-technicians Petrov, Lablochkov, Delivo-Dobrovolsky, Popov and others. The author shows the role of Russian scientists in the development of electro-technique, their struggle for the development of our native science. Stalin pries were likewise awarded to Prof. P. Lukyanov for his work on the history of the chemical industry in Russia and to S. Sobol for his researches on the history of the microscope.

Mention should be made that as in former years a considerable number of works in the field of history have merited the Stalin Prize. Professor of the Moscow University S. Kiselev in his book "The Ancient History of Southern Siberia" has for the first time given the history of the inhabitants of the Sayano-Altai highlands during the neolithic, bronze and early iron ages on the basis of extensive archeological investigations. This work establishes the close connections between the tribes of Southern Siberia and China, Central and Middle Asia; it also shows the high and original culture of the local population

The work of T Passek on the periodization of the Tripoli settlements III-II thousand years before our era,

(Continued on Page 25)

STALIN PRIZE WINNER

Agaf Bagirov—expert oil worker at "Azovneft." Together with Kafarov and Bedirhsnov, other Azovneft specialists Agaf Bagirov received a Third Stalin Prize of 50,000 rubles for 1949 for the organisation of complex cost accounting brigades and increasing the period between repairs of the oil wells.

Agar Begirov expert oil worker at "Azovneft." Together with Kafarov and Bedirhsnov, other Azovneft specialists Agaf Bagirov received a Third Stalin Prize of 50,000 rubles for 1949 for the organisation of complex cost accounting brigades and increasing the period between repairs of the oil wells.

'THE COMMUNISTS PASSED THIS WAY'

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

THE following is the text of the address which was presented by the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—to its patron, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the Indian Republic, during his recent visit to Bombay, at the Children's Reception arranged in his honour on last Thursday, 6th April, 1950, at the Krishna Giri Upavan, Borivli:

"How should we welcome you in our midst and express our joy on meeting you—a saintly soul, whom we consider as our ideal. We deem it a privilege and feel proud to accord reception to the first President of Free India on his visit to our National Headquarters.

"We have fondly heard the stories of your great deeds and sacrifices in the cause of our country, and, we feel highly elated that you have graciously agreed to become a Patron of our big Balkan-ji-Bari Family.

"Our organisation, although established as far back as 1926, has not yet been able to achieve fully its aims and objects due to obvious reasons. Within a short time after India's achievement of Independence, however, it has progressed well and it has now spread to almost all parts of the country—and we have also established contacts with our brethren in the other countries.

"The chief aim of our organisation is to make children as happy as possible and to let them develop by themselves. We consider everything as play and try to keep our atmosphere and surroundings free and happy.

"On this occasion we crave your blessings—to follow in your foot-steps in the service of the Motherland. May we be able to share with others our happiness which we have in abundance and which the world requires today more than ever before. Let thus Peace and Happiness reign supreme in the world.

"May God give you a long life to guide us on that path of glory!

The other details of the function will be given next week.

Pingling Wee's Adventure

It was an up-and-aboutish autumn morning when Pigling Wee woke up before his eleven brothers and sisters and hurried out to the food trough.

"Now I'm first maybe I'll get some breakfast", he said. For, sad to relate, because he was so much smaller than they, the others ignored him, and wouldn't make way for him at the food trough.

Today he didn't mean that to happen; but though he waited and waited no one arrived with their food. At last Pigling Wee went to the sty door to rattle it for the farmer to hear; and imagine his surprise when, at the first poke of his shout it opened wide.

"I'll go and find my own breakfast then", said he excitedly

Off he trotted across the yard and into the paddock, the wild west wind whistling past his ears. When he came to the hedge he began to rootle about, for he could smell something good in the next field. But there were cows feeding by the only gap in the hedge.

He didn't like the look of them, so he went on hunting till he found a little bolt-hole just big enough for a small pig. Once through the hedge he found under a nearby oak what had smelled so good. Acorns! Hundreds of them blown down by the wind.

How he ate!

Presently he heard his brothers and sisters coming too. But when they saw the cows, they daren't come through the gap; and they were much too stout to try his bolt-hole. So they had to stay watching Pigling Wee enviously.

Then Mrs. Pig arrived, and she soon snorted at the cows till they galloped off.

"Brave little you to pass those fierce creatures"! said the others as they joined him.

But Pigling Wee said never a word!

Silver Snail

O sleep, you silver snail, who creeps
Slowly beneath the moon;
The curving moon is lean and white,
And it is gone so soon.

Can you not slip your daytime-house
of thin impervious shell
From off your back, and slip beyond
The tilting-midnight bell?

Or can you not a moment wear
A firefly on the horn.
Between your brows, and briefly dream
You are the unicorn?

But if you cannot pace the moon,
Or be more than you seem,
Creep up the hard, steep stair of night,
So mortal folk may dream.

Reward Of Perseverance

If a man soars from the humblest circumstances to a position of eminence we can be quite sure that he possesses outstanding qualities. Such a man was the late J. R. Clynes, who started work in a Lancashire mill when he was only ten, a poor, ill-educated lad, and travelled along a hard road ultimately to become Home Secretary.

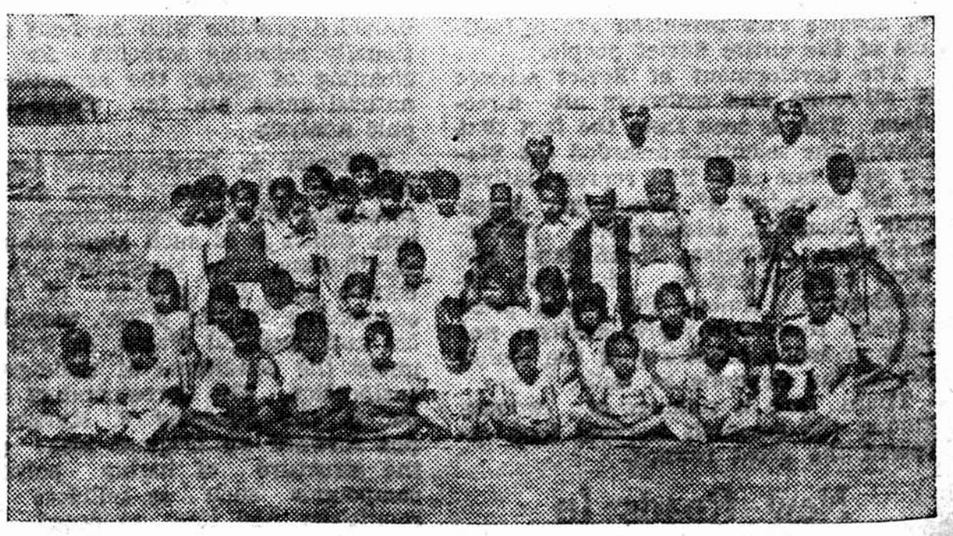
He was determined to better himself, and he often used to say that the foundaton of his success was his purchase of a sixpenny dictionary from which he extracted all the difficult words, diligently writing them down and learning their meaning by heart.

Success, of course, did not come to him merely through this—success is not as easy as ABC; but it does reflect the dogged perseverance which is essential to any man who wishes to succeed, in any walk of life.

Story Of An Encounter

The rare spectacle of two golden eagles attacking a stag was witnessed the other day by a shepherd while tending his sheep.

On a lonely hillside, the shepherd was watching a herd of deer passing close by when he heard from farther up the hill the bellowing roar which a stag gives when in combat. A moment later the stag, horns tossing wildly to keep off his assailants, dashed down the hillside with two golden eagles in close attendance.



Boys and Girls of the Jawahar Camp Balkan-ji-Bari.

The great birds, which were estimated by the shepherd to have a wing-span of about seven feet, made continual and vicious attacks upon the stag, while the animal retaliated fiercely. This running fight went on till the three combatants were lost to view in a distant hollow.

Authors At A Quiz

Young book-lovers in London nad a chance recently to hear some of their favourite authors answering questions asked by children. This quiz was arranged on the second Children's Day at the Sunday Times National Book Exhibition at Grosvenor House, Park Lane.

Geoffrey Trease was among the authors who answered the questions. Richmal Crompton was there, too, and Mary Dunn, Captain W. E. Johns, John Keir Cross, and Josephine Pulle-in-Thompson.

Stamp News

Four Bulgarian stamps commemorate a recent National sports meeting.

Japan has issued two more stamps, in honour of her Scout Week and her Newspaper Week.

A special set of German stamps shows the first stamp issued by Germany a hundred years ago.

On new Canadian stamps, issued on November 15, the King has been portrayed in civilian dress.

Holland again issued a set of stamps with a surcharge that helped to give children a happier Christmas.

Goalie's Goal

A schoolboy goalkeeper took a goal kick in a recent match and scored for his side.

It must have been a hefty kick, and was certainly a remarkable feat.

Many goalkeepers have been known to score, but it has usually been through their own goal!

JUST AN IDEA

As Tagore wrote, Every child comes into the world with the message that God does not yet despair of man.

Lighting A Fire

Most people lay a fire by placing paper in the grate first, then the sticks, and then the coal. A better way is to put some coal in first, then the paper and sticks, and then more coal.

When the paper is lit the heat releases inflammable gases from the coal below; the gases rise and burst into flames, so helping to light the coal above.

Free Your Dog

If you have to leave your dog tied up for any length of time see that he gets the maximum amount of freedom. By using a very simple device the life of a tied-up dog can be greatly brighted.

Place a small post at the end of your garden and run a wire from the post to the dog's kennel, passing it through a running ring. Attach the ring to your dog's lead. This will enable the animal to roam without tramping on Father's flower-beds.

Children's Theatre

A theatre run by children for children is the ambition of the Lewisham Children's Theatre Guild, which recently presented a pageant of London history at Lewisham Town Hall. The pageant was acted and produced almost entirely by the young people of the Guild, which has 250 members.

The Guild's ambition may shortly be realised. Discussions concerning a site have already taken place with the Town Council, and an Appeal Committee, with Mr. Herbert Morrison as chairman, has been set up.

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

Every bird likes its own nest best.

POOR PERCY

Ah, badminton! Now there's a game
Where Percy really has won fame.
But once, alas, he fell from grace.
And landed hard upon his face.
Forgetting it was five feet high
He went to leap the net. Oh my!

CHANGE HERE

A man who must be a relation of Sammy Simple went into a public phone box the other day and called the operator.

"Miss, I want a fourpenny call but I haven't got four pennies." he explained. "Will it be all right if I put in two pennies, press button B and get my money back. then put in six pense?'

THE DIFFERENCE

Mother: You must not teach your little sister those slang words, Jack.

Jack: I wasn't, Mother. I was telling her what she mustn't say.

LOVELY GARDEN SCENES

A couple of enchanting views of the Pherozeshah Gardens, on Malabar Hill, Bombay.—Photos by M. Krishnan.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

Our children's organisation is growing stronger and stronger day by day—Its activities are steadily propressing throughout the country—So many new Units have been established, and so many new members have joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Have you got yourself enrolled in it or not yet? Have you had an opportunity to visit any of the Balkan-ji-Bari centres?

All are most welcome to join this big Balkan-ji-Bari Family—children as it members and elders as its workers. Please send for its full particulars from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel very happy to have joined this Great Brotherhood!

JAI HIND!

RECENT GUJARATI PUBLICATIONS

"MARI JIVANKATHA" By Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Translated by Sjt. Prabhudas Chhaganlal Gandhi. Published by 'Navjivan Prakasham Mandir' Ahmedabad Pages 884. Price Rs. 8/-.
"MAHADEOBHAINI DAIRY" By Sjt. Mahadeobhai Desai Edited by Sjt. Narahari Parikh. Published by 'Navjivan Prakashan Madir Ahmedabad:—Parts three. Pages 1,500. Price Rs. 15/-.
"JIVAN DRASHTI": By Vinoba Bhave. Translated by Sjt. Pandurang G. Deshpande. Published by 'Naavjivan Prakashan Mandir Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 1-12-0.
"SARDAR PATELKE BHASHAN" (Hindi) Compiled by Sjt. Narhari Parikh and Sjt. Uttahmchand Shah. Translated by Sjt. Ramnarain Chowdhari. Published by 'Navijivan Prakashan Mandir' Ahmedabad, Pages 600. Price Rs. 5/-

THE art of writing biographies and autobiographies is a unique art. Especially when we bear in mind the current technique of bringing the object of the biography down from his pedestal and of showing him as a real human being, we cannot but admire the successful biographer who holds the delicate balance between stark truth and undue adulation.

Because, as we know well erring a little on either side would condemn the book as a piece of literature. By suppressing some facts and by bringing into undue prominence some,. the biographer may succeed in drawing a colourful and interesting portrait but it will not be life-like. On the other hand, if he mechanically gives all possible details about his hero his work will be informative but dull. It will not be a work of art.

And difficult as the task of the biographer is, the task of the autobiographer is still more difficult. He must have the rare faculty of being able to divide his self in two; so that while one self would delve into the past hunting the labyrinth of past memories, recreating and reliving the scenes that have mattered; the other self would coldly detach itself, and with a dispassionate, scientific and impersonal attitude, calmly examine and either accept or reject each episode as it comes up for its own real value. Only thus can he hope to attain his goal, for otherwise he will be unfaithful to his own personality or will be disliked by his readers as a braggart.

Today the urge of self-expression has driven comparatively younger writers to this art, and though many of these autobiographies are very well-received by the public, because they satisfy the curiosity of the reader, we rarely come across a fine autobiography an autobiography that is a work of art and yet is true to its conception and manifestation, a book that inspires and satisfies the average reader, and gives pleasure to the fastidious academician.

In view of these facts "Mari Jivankatha" by the first President of our Republic becomes doubly valuable. Firstly because it is the story of a great life, and secondly because it is a great autobiography. Though he has written the book very lately (in 1945)) he has successfully recaptured for us the child Rajendra in a little vague but charming outlines. The spontaneous flow of thoughts and words has made his style so lucid, economical, and pleasing that we seem to get a first-hand knowledge of daily life in Bihar through his pages. We as it were, know intimately the little boy named Rajendra and follow his life with an almost friendly interest. It is only when we read through half the book that we realise with a start that we have been reading the life of that August personage—Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Then perhaps we may try to grow a bit distant and critical but we can't succeed, the spell cast on us since the beginning is too powerful for our feeble half-hearted attempts

It is our privilege to know our President personally and intimately, through the pages of this book. And the educational value of the book is immense. It is one thing to know the critical episodes in recent Indian political history and it is an absolutely different, and a worderful thing to see them again through Rajendrababu's eyes. The significance is brought forth with a magic touch that breathes life into the incidents that already belong to the past. And yet the style is surprisingly free from the faintest traces of didacticism. The mellowed wisdom of a great man pervades the whole book, yet never is it aggressive, self-conscious or futile. It is a sort of under-current in the book, life-giving. yet invisible. untraceable.

Reading the book is like listening to the casual talk of an affectionate elder which amuses and inspires us at the same time and with equal ease.

His humour is a class by itself. Gentle, wise, keenly observant, yet full of sympathetic understanding this humour throws a soft light which illuminies but does not dazzle.

The events registered are chronological but the whole book gives the impression of being an easy recapturing of past life, not a laborious, conscientious type of affair that would be true in its smallest detail and would somehow manage to be wide of the mark as a whole.

The book is translated into Gujarati by Sjt. Prabudas Chhaganlal Gandhi and he deserves congratulations on his success. At times it is more difficult to translate than to write and the fact that the book retains not only valuableness but its elusive charm and naturalness in the translation, is in itself enough proof of the translator's efficiency.

The book will easily take its place among the front-rank Indian autobiographies.

Gandhian Way

The Gandhian way of life is one of the modern marvels. When the whole world was acclaiming the advent of the machine age with one voice, when materialism had fanatic followers all over the world when for the first time in history devastating wars were being waged between groups of nations Gandhiji had the audacity to force back the hands of the clock, and had the courage to put before the world a vision of human life as it ought to be. He was laughed at as a visionary and a dreamer, he was deserted at times by his own followers, but he had the courage of his convictions. He was a passionate follower of truth and a cold mathematician who made it a point to see that the smallest detail of life should bear an impress of that vital truth. The independence of India is his legacy, but his more important legacy is his thoughts. and the few real followers who have made his ideas the mission of their lives.

"Jivan Drashti" by Sjt. Vinoba Bhave is a collection of his speeches and various articles. Though the book has the individual touch of its author, the ideas are mainly those propounded by Gandhiji. The first thing to strike our eye is the extremely just and balanced attitude of the writer towards controversial questions. Though he has made no attempt to water down his own opinions and he sometimes waxes bitterly eloquent on important themes, he is not a fanatic. And the fidelity with which he has expressed and followed up Gandhiji's views about village welfare work, manufacture of khadi and cattle-farming shows that there is no compromising, week-kneed spirit about this writer

Sjt. Vinoba is no idle philosopher. His writing is the outcome of his own personal experiences and convictions, and as such, will be found greatly helpful to those who are not merely interested in the Gandhian view of life but who want to follow it up seriously. It will do much to allay their doubts and will elucidate many controvertial points.

"Iron Man Of India"

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is today the deputy Prime-Minster of India. But since a long time he has been fondly called by the people "The Iron Man of India." "Sardar—the leader." Sardar Patel is a unique political figure. One of our finest national leaders, he is also one of the most popular. He is a powerful and a fiery speaker, and his speeches have played an important role in moulding the history of India. The average man knows him more by his speeches than by his important achievements. There have been times when Sardar has guided public opinion by his speeches, and has inspired people to such an extent that they have sacrificed their lives and property at Sardar's bidding.

It is only fitting, therefore, that an authoritative collection of Sardar Patel's speeches should be made available to the public. The compilers have taken great pains over the editing of this book, which contains the speeches of Sardar Patel from the year 1918 to 1947. The Hindi translation has been made by Sjt. Ramnarayan Chowdhari and he has done fine work.

The memorable civil disobedience movement at Kheda was mainly the single-handed achievement of Sardar The speeches given by him at that time are a wonderful specimen of fiery eloquence. They proclaim to the world the powers of oratory. His speeches at Borsad also have a special significance. But his flashing intellect, indomitable courage, inimitable sense of humour and razor-edged thrust of satire, combine together to form one of the best and the most popular speakers of our day and his every important speech has proved epoch-making.

The rendering of speeches in a book-form has its own disadvantages. Firstly, the speeches have their time-significance, which is lessened after some time. Secondly, the balanced outlook of an author who has time to revise his opinions, make references, and correct his mistakes is denied to a speaker. Moreover, the personality that holds and sways masses is absent in a book. So, written speeches will not appeal as strongly as spoken ones, but the reader will have time to read and consider the views put forth, and not being swayed by emotions, he will be a wiser and a better follower.

This collection of Sardar's speeches is a valuable reference book as well as a fine reading experience that instructs us as it entertains.

Mahadeo Desai

The death of Mahadeobhai Desai was keenly felt by Gandhiji as well as by the people who had come in direct contact with his charming personality. The rest of the public mainly felt his loss as a personal loss to Gandhiji and grieved accordingly. But we cannot blame the public for this attitude. For Mahadeobhai had so completely succeeded in making himself a shadow of Mahatmaji that to the external world he had effaced his own personality. How bitterly we regret his death now, when we read his diaries, the raw material he had so scrupulously and painstakingly gathered, hoping to write a detailed history of Bapu's life! What a superb biography of Gandhiji it would have been we can see from these diaries.

The first part of the dairy covers six months in the year 1932. Mahadeobhai spent these months with Bapu at the Yervada Jail. Here three personalities come constantly before our eyes. They are Gandhiji' Sardar Patel, and Mahadeobhai. Gandhiji's life though simple in a way, was like a scintillating jewel that has a thousand little facets, each having a beauty of its own. The Gandhiji we come to know through Mahadeobhai's diary, though being essentially the same Bapu the nation has known and admired, has richer and more variegated hues. The book also throws some interesting highlights on the character of Sardar Patel.

We also have here the rare opportunity of knowing Gandhiji's first reactions to important incidents. We can also see and understand some changes of opinions in Gandhiji for which he has sometimes been hastily blamed.

Volume second is a continuation and covers four months, spent at the same place. In this book there are important discussions about the problem of untouchability and also about the ethics of hunger-strike. The comments of Sardar Patel on Gandhiji's decision of fasting are very interesting.

Gandhiji's fasts have always been the nucleus of argumentation and discussion. Many people seem to find apparent paradoxes in Gandhiji's attitude towards fasting. There can be no finer or clearer discussion on the subject than that given in this book.

Volume third covers the first eight months of the year 1933. The problem of untouchability again claims the lion's share in all discussions. Yet Gandhiji's views have been expressed with a clarity and vision that is rarely found elsewhere.

The diary will prove valuable not only to the followers of Gandhiji but to all responsible citizens for it gives first hand the ideas and reactions of the greatest man in India towards several national problems at the most critical time in India's history.

D.G.P.

Death And Resurrection Of Christ

(Continued from Page 6)

dox Church. in this connection are stated to be even more impressive. Just before the midnight hour, after all the lights have been extinguished and there is perfect stillness, the bishop lights the candles held by the members of the choir. The light is then passed on to each member of the congregation, all of whom hald wax tapers. Led by the bishop and the choir the congregation file out into the street, where the bishop mounts the rostrum and at the midnight hour pronounces in Greek the work "Surrexist" meaning "He is risen" On this the members of the congregation joyously respond, shouting "Vere Surrexist," meaning "He is risen indeed" They also kiss one another.

The choir sings as the service ends and the throngs in the street join in the service. Later, whenever friends meet they exchange kisses, one saying "surrexit" and the other replying "vere surrexit"

Candle Ceremony

In a book entitled "The certmonies of the Holy Week" written by a Mgr. Baggs in 1854, there occurs the following description of a significant ceremony which was then observed as part of the midnight service of Tenebre on Easter Eve: He writes:—

'A triangular candlestick, upon which are 15 candles, corresponding to the number of psalms recited, is placed at the epistle end of the altar. At the end of each psalm a candle is extinguished by a master of ceremonies, and after the Benedictus the candle at the top is not extinguished but is removed alone and concealed behind the altar and brought out at the end of the service; while that canticle is sung the six candles on the altar are extinguished as well as those above the rails. The custom of concealing the last and most elevated candle and of bringing it out at the end of the service is in allusion to the death and resurrection of Christ whose light is represented by burning tapers."

What the exact significance of all 15 candles excepting the last one being extinguished and the last one being concealed behind the altar for a while and then brought out at the end of the service is not explained beyond the statement that it is an allusion to the death and resurrection of Christ and that 15 psalms are recited on the occasion. In my opinion the specific number of candles put out one after the other and the last one being hidden for a while and brought into view later, has possibly its basis in the remote circumpolar tradition of the new vear sun's light being extinguished for 15 days in succession and his emergence completely above the horizon on the 16th day.

In Vedic Literature

In Vedic literature a like tradition is preserved, which is worthy of note here. In the Taittariya Samhita there is a glowing description of what is known as the Ekashtaka—the night which gave birth to the sun-god Indra. This night is called the first one. the wife of the seasons, the leader of days and the mother of children .It was clearly the New Year's Eve. the night which preceded the New Year's Day

Towards the close of the description of this night it is stated that the gods perceived the 16 dawn bricks and laid them on the altar and that then it shone forth, meaning that the sun came into full view We have just seen that the number of pslams recited at the ceremony of the Candles on Easter Eve is fifteen. Significantly enough fifteen were also the verses of Panchadasha stoma recited at the Vedic ceremony of the resurrection of the sun on the Ekashtaka night.

A variant of the tradition is to be detected in the Zoroastrian ceremony of producing or obtaining the sacred fire which is consecrated in their temples. Sixteen fires taken from 16 different sources are subjected to successive purification and the resultant force only is considered holy enough to be permanently enshrined in the 'atash beheram.' There are a number of similar other traditional practices and beliefs obtaining among the followers of other ancient religions, too, the remote background of all of which in my opinion, is furnished by the circumpolar phenomenon of the New Year sun taking 16 days to emerge fully into view

Sun Danced

Let me now proceed to review some of the other customs and beliefs associated with the Easter. It was a common belief in medieval England that the sun danced on Easter Day. This superstitious belief finds mention in a ballad written by Sir John Suckling in

(Continued on Page 28)

Let us talk it over—

WHILE the fate of the Hindu Code Bill hangs in the balance of political strategy, progressive forces in the country are naturally eager to see that our laws and social customs are so changed as to fit in with the spirit of the times.

The anti-Bigamous Marriages Act (as applied to Hindus) which was first passed in Bombay State and later on followed by the State of Madras is happily finding favour in some other regions too, namely, the Uttar and Madhya Pradesh. A Bill for the prevention of bigamous marriages was recently moved in the Legislative Assembly of Madhya Pradesh but as was to be expected reactionary elements in the House tried to hamper its passage. They were rather clever on this occasion in not proffering the pet excuse of "unfavourable public opinion." Instead, they chose to attack the "hasty move" under the cover of the Bill for Codification of Hindu Law which is pending in Parliament!

To those unfamiliar with the crooked ways of the reactionaries, this new line of argument appears convincing. For, the latter conveniently argue that in view of a comprehensive measure like the Hindu Code Bill, there is neither any necessity nor urgency for enacting piecemeal legislations in different parts of the country. This is nothing but adding insult to injury, because while making such statements on the one hand, these self-same crities are trying on the other to shelve the Code Bill until after the General Elections at least. To put it in a nut-shell, these fellows are making clever use of delaying tactics but unfortunately for them, their opponents refuse to rest on their oars. To take but one example, at a recent meeting of women in the city, a unanimous demand was made for introducing a National Code as against the Hindu Code which will apply and benefit the majority community only.

This after all is a logical and rational demand because we are now pledged to build a Secular State. For achieving that end, however, a spirit of secularism must be fostered among the citizens of the State and that cannot be done unless fundamental laws governing property and marital rights are made uniformly applicable irrespective of caste or creed. This will of course revive the cries of 'religion in danger and 'regimentation of culture' and what not. But if we are honest about giving a meaning to our Democratic Constitution, it must be ensured that no community or a section of it is denied the rights and privileges granted by the Constitution itself. Or else, to talk about all persons being equal in the eyes of law will be a mockery of our own ideals. It is but natural that awakened womanhood in the country should now agitate for a National Code because they have found out that it is the position of women that varies from community to community while that of man remaining uniformly supreme everywhere!

So the next step after this 'finding is for educated women to enlighten their uneducated sisters who are easily taken in by the propaganda of the so-called protectors of religion. Take for instance this Anti-Bigamous Marriages Act. Its principle has all along been followed by the Parsi and Christian communities as part of their faith. However, any attempt to make it applicable to the Muslims will create a furore. There is no doubt that our Muslim sisters will welcome it in the heart of their hearts, but interested people will so manoeuvre their opposition that any such move will be looked upon as uncalled for interference with religion. Similar difficulties will be raised by vested interests in other communities in case our Government tries to frame a National Code but that is hardly any reason for enlightened persons to give up their efforts in the right direction. If they do not propagate a just cause for fear of not getting immediate results, how is public opinion to be created? In any democratic country public opinion is

India's women who constitute half the population must become an effective force like their sisters in other democracies. It must be remembered that many social reforms which we take for granted nowadays were some time back the centre of great storms that shook the nation. Similarly, the idea of a National Code which appears preposterous to slow-moving minds will become a reality, let us hope, in the not too distant future.

—*Leela*

Accessories For The Perfect Home

Wide Range Offered At British Industries Fair

(From A Correspondent).

For the woman who aspires to make her home perfect—and who does not?—the British Industries Fair this year will offer a wide range of good quality articles, well-designed, and in exquisite taste. In furnishings, glassware, pottery, kitchen equipment and other items, the qualities more than ever evident are design and utility. Prices have been considered, too, and while some of the goods fall into the higher price brackets, the majority of them have been designed to suit families with modest incomes.

Birmingham and Sheffield manufacturers of tableware will show splendid examples at popular prices. "Everhot" domestic ware will feature new designs in tea and coffee-pots and hot-water jugs which have convenient built-in lids and heat-retaining, felt-insulated lined chromium covers. Another company is exhibiting tea and coffee services with porcelain interiors planned to retain heat; there will be other articles, as well, designed on the same principle. There are heat-resisting glass dishes—for instance a pie-dish with a serrated rim—and specially designed steel frames to hold these dishes when they are placed on the dinner table. There will also be toughened tumblers that are yet graceful in line

Pottery will include a limited selection of the famous Wedgwood products, and other models have been designed by young artists who have been advised to keep overseas markets in mind. New dinner-waggons (dual purpose type), studio couches, and lampstands in spun aluminium will interest the efficient hostess, as also gay garden and beach umbrellas with appropriate folding furniture.

Six-Piece Kitchen Set

Every conceivable type of cutlery will be on show—plain, ornate, or reproduction styles, to suit differing tastes, and streamlined designs for hotels and shipping lines. The goods will be attractively cased. The cream of Sheffield workmanship will be seen in a six-piece kitchen set comprising a spatula, saw-edge slicing knife, cook's fork, kitchen spoon with grid bowl, a patent vegetable peeler, and a pair of saw-edge kitchen scissors. The housewife will appreciate that the blades have been hardened and tempered for a lifetime's use!

Design for gift lines is ever changing, and the B.I.F. will add new numbers to the existing ranges. Anodised aluminium ware, embracing many articles—from fruit bowls and cocktail shakers to trays and service wagons—will be ultra modern in colour and form, and plastic goods will carry a fresh appeal in their new subdued tones. Households will welcome the electric alarm clock, available in pastel shades. Gift stationery will be conveniently grouped together for inspection and comparison, and compacts and dressing table sets in hand-painted enamel and silver will be especially decorative in effect.

Glittering Jewels

Jewellery modes will show new types of mounting, new combinations of stones, and variations in design. The latest gem fashion is "sprung" jewels, where the jewels are mounted on tiny springs and quiver with the slightest air disturbance. Finely-pierced half-sawn gold and platinum with diamonds are used for a lace-like effect. Flexible "snake" jewellery includes a gold necklace fashioned like a snake with a ruby-encrusted head and diamond eyes and tail, and a bracelet where the snake's head holds a tiny watch. The reproduction jewellery will include fine samples of hand-set untarnishable paste and marcasite articles. Imitation pieces which are reproductions of 18th and 19th century parures will show paste jewels mounted in gold and silver. For the woman who likes to ring the changes in the use of her jewels, real or imitation, there are necklaces that can be divided into many ornaments, such as a bracelet, earclips and dress clips.

For the nursery there are tables and chairs of enamelled hardwood and tubular steel, attractive meal-time sets, little blackboards on easels, gaily coloured diminutive desks, and the very latest thing in perambulators—low and streamlined, and with a special holder fitted for baby's extras or mother's shopping. Toys are practical, and while remaining attractive to juveniles are still capable of teaching the child something useful while he plays. For instance, the playtime furniture shown will teach the small girl the rudiments of cooking and housework, as they are exact replicas of full-sized units; and she can have fun washing her clothes with a perfectly arranged little laundry set.

Barking Puppy

Little brother will delight in hand-finished bricks that have self-locking devices, or in a plastic toy railway incorporation the new patented plastic mechanism. There are realistic farms, zoos and ranches, and new canine friends in the delightful "Mobo" series. Every kind of doll will be there, light, bright and inexpensive; and one firm is showing rubber-skinned models made of pure latex which look like real babies and can be washed and dressed. One soft toy model that will prove specially popular is the "Flexi-pup", which bounces, barks and jingles when patted. The "Safety First" eye in the soft toys will be welcomed by mothers: it is made of transparent, insoluble plastic material.

It is not possible to single out individual merchandise for special mention, or even to enumerate the various ranges of the goods on show at this year's B.I.F., which will be held from May 8 to 19, at Earls Court and Olympia, London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. But women shoppers can be sure that the goods they are specially interested in are the very latest products of British ingenuity and craftsmanship, articles well to the fore in design, form and colour, competing in price with similar manufactured goods from any part of the world.

BRITAIN'S MOST POPULAR STAR

Anna Neagle, who leads the International Poll as well as Britain's 1949 List.

SOVIET SCIENCE FESTIVAL

(Continued from Page 25)

deals with the culture of the most ancient agricultural tribes that inhabited the South Western part of Eastern Europe. Passek's researches refute the statements of bourgeois historians to the effect that the chief occupations of Slavs up to the XV century were hunting and trade, but not agriculture; her researches show that agriculture was already broadly developed among the distant ancestors of the Slavs.

I. Smirnov's work "The Revolt of Bolotnikov (1606-1607)" deals with the history of the first peasant war in Russia. The author depicts the course of the war and considerably increases the concrete information about it. Research worker of the Institute of History of the Latvian SSR Prof. J. Zutis in his work "The Baltic question in the XVIII century" has thrown light upon an important period in the history of the Baltic. The book by Prof. Yerusalimsky "The foreign policy and the diplomacy of German imperialism at the end of the XIX century" analyses the class roots of the expansion of German imperialism. Basing his work on the indications of the classics of Marxism the author discloses how financial capital and the junkers directed the German policy towards aggression

DEATH AND RESURRECTION OF CHIRST

(Continued from Page 27)

'the middle of the 17th century'. The lines read as follows

But, Oh, she dances such a way,
No sun upon an Easter day
Is half so fine as sight!

Forty days after Easter Sunday comes the Feast of Ascension, commemorating the ascension of Christ into heaven in the presence of his disciples. As in the case of the Nativity and death and resurrection of Christ, there is no contemporary historical record testifying to the fact of the ascension. When the number 40 occurs so many times in the career of Christ, one is bound to scrutinize the basis of the statement like that he rose into the heavens on a 40th day to see whether the use of the number 40 was merely concentional or not.

In this connection, the Vedic litany known as Pavamana Stotra or the Hymn of Ascension, and which has become famous, may be recalled to memory: "Lead me from the unreal to the Real, from darkness into Light and from death unto Immortality." This Stotra has an unmistakable background of Circumpolar tradition, recalling to mind the phenomenon of the emergence of the sun and along with him of the whole universe, including mankind, from the cimmerian darkness of dreaded Arctic night into the region of light and blessedness—the 'Jyotirajasra' of the Vedas and 'Garonmana' of the Avesta—at the expiry of 40 days since the first appearance of the Long Dawn on the horizon.

RENUKA

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(Continued from Page 8)

dra began to relax a little as if his quest was over.

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The Bangalore Express seemed to gather up speed to maintain her prestige as the fastest train in South India. It crossed a bridge with a special whistle and extra thundering noise—the bridge is over a lovely hill-stream meandering its way till it disappeared in its own sandy bed. The sleeping child woke up like a sentinel from his forbidden sleep. Kesavan, a beautiful boy of two with the most attractive hip and most shapely body, pealed a cry of surprise and anger, and straightaway sat up. Before the wink of an eye he attacked his mother's bosom. She in turn gave not the mother's milk he cried for but a soiled copy of newspaper. Kesavan seized it in anger and threw it out. It went out grazing Chandra's cheek. Mother tried to hand over the child to the father but the father seemed purposely busy with his friend. Evidently he did not wish to defeat the very purpose of his thoughtful change of place, at some inconvenience to himself. He planned his blackmarket operations for the next three months with greater vigour and concentration.

Kesavan assaulted again his mother's bosom with the same vigour. A child of such vivacity for his age Chandra had not seen and Renuka's eyes beamed with joy as if she beheld Lord Krishna himself. Kesavan rummaged his mother's bosom and tugged at the 'saree' but the whole area seemed an impregnable fort as the 'saree' was neatly pinned to the bodice at all strategic points.

Then she gave a six penny novel—not yet finished by her husband—to Kesavan who used it against his mother, and then at the psychological moment threw it away by the nearest window. Even this did not bring the father to 'duty'—he was deepely conversing and he always thought it was the mother's duty to appease the child and suckle him even in trains.

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Kesavan again attacked his mother who was still adamantine—she had her own definite views on suckling a child aged two after seven child-births and she did not believe in Glaxo and Thermo's flask. She was more full of anger at her huband than at her son. A thought of sweet revenge swept her mind. Why not the bunch of keys, this time, which kept all the blackmarket secrets of her husband? She dangled a silver hook with ten keys before Kesavan. Kesavan viewed it first with suspicion, then accepted it, assaulted her mother's bosom with the bunch of keys once, twice, thrice and then threw it away violently as usual through the window and unconsciously punished both father and mother. But this time both father and mother leapt upon the child and thrashed him till Kesavan howled in agony. Chandra boldly rescued the child from parental tyranny and handed him over still more courageously into Renuka's greeting hands.

Renuka hugged the crying child to her bosom with a shower of reverie-kisses and began to speak to the child in lisping mellow whispers. Chandra saw her open her mouth for the first time with such a beautiful variety of smiles and words. There was, while in action, a new illumination in her face and her chiselled but dormant beauty became sublime. He saw a new Renuka, a real Padmini,—the eyes, the eye-brows, the nose, the ears and the chin poured forth a divine love and beauty. Her husband quietly watched it all without a word as he watched the flying telegraphic poles and trees.

●

Kesavan was soon appeased and he began to explore the possibilities of his new mother. Renuka sitting in perfect repose surrendered herself with charm and sweetness in every limb of her body. The child still in Renuka's embrace climbed and sprawled over her and began molesting her bosom like a monkey molesting a honey-comb in the making on the lofty branch of a tree. The already wind-swept 'saree' was still further laid aside by the exploring baby hands. The breasts stood, crisp, soft firm and rounded, like a lotus bud with the bee. The child then began to suckle. Renuka with the suckling child in deep embrance was in a still pitch of emotion in the glory of motion. She was in Heaven. Her husband, the Atom Bomb scientist, sat still and unmoved like Ramana in his 'samadhi' hours, watching the panorama of life with a critical eye and silent tongue. And not a word to Renuka.

Renuka quickly fell into a deep reverie with closed eyelids and the child in warm embrace, edging herself nearer to her lord, and reclining her head on his right arm which he seemed to lend most cordially Chandra saw a fulfilled joy and peace in Renuka's face and he prayed to the Lord of the Seven Hills.

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The Bangalore Express soon thundered into the Katpadi station Renuka was still deep in reverie sleep, and Kesavan also quietly went to sleep on her warm though dry bosom. Chandra gazed on this scene with infinite compassion standing on the platform and waiting for a porter whom he could not shout for because of his vow of silence But how long? The Express moved on like relentless time!

Chandra changed his mind at the Katpadi junction—Tirupati first and then to Ramana for ever to be immersed in silence in the deep tranquility of your own self

Next morning Chandra prostrated in the inner sanctuary before the Lord of the Seven Hills at Tirupati, before God Venkatachalapathy draped in utter power and majesty bridging Heaven and Earth in one sublime pose. Chandra prayed before the Lord for the Birth of a New India on true lines of freedom and Dharma. Renuka flashed at the same time into his mind and he praved to the Lord for a child unto her

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WOMEN ON 'SARVODAYA' MISSION

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(Continued from Page 7)

literacy work of these centres is based on Basic education.

No less than forty to fifty members attend the literacy classes at every centre. The regularity with which the women attend is still more an encouraging feature. They now eagerly look for the "Centre's Day' in every city and town in South India. Monthly reports of the centres revealed that nearly forty members at every centre have shown marked efficiency in their learning of the language taught at the respective Centres.

Slum Work

The dominant feature of the Centre's programme is slum-work. The Centres are divided into sub-divisions known as Areas and these Areas are controlled and supervised by Area Officers. The Area Officers, otherwise called organizers themselves visit the slums with their subordinate staff and clean the slums. These exemplary acts of service and sacrifice urge the slum-dwellers to work for their own betterment.

Now the result is that, most of the areas which were slums and which were visited by the branch organizers turned out to be place of exemplary neatness. They are in fact looking neat and clean with new roads. Thus the Centres' slum work wrought most unwittingly in the slum-women unity, cheer and a happy unselfish and healthy atmosphere. The filthy and neglected appearance of these slums has already vanished. On an occasion when Mr. J. C Kumarappa of the Tata Institute of Social Science paid a surprise visit to a slum. he had to confess that the place he visited was not a slum!

With a complete appreciation of all these important aspects of social service, the Department initiated and put many schemes into operation for increasing the efficiency of the women's welfare work. Lectures and occasional talks by prominent people are arranged especially for the backward class women. Among the subjects that are selected are: Evils of Drink, Cleanlinesss,, Small Savings, Maternity, Child Welfare. Cottage. Industries, etc.

The Department had the unique privilege of enjoying distinguished visitors' company These visitors included H. E. Lady Edwina Mountbatten, Lady Nye, Lady M Bucher wife of Ex-Commander-in-Chief in India, Premier Jawaharlal Nehru, Sreeyut Kripalani and Srimati Kripalani, Mr J. C Kumarappa Sri Gopal Raddy, Dr. L. Blakey of Tata Institute of Social Science etc.

Thus the Women's Welfare Department has secured large-scale appreciation by its self-sacrifice and service.

To-day there are nearly two hundred and forty Centres functioning with the average attendance ranging between forty and forty-five where women not only learn something useful but share with others their own knowledge and experience. Inthis way the Women's Welfare Department with its able staff has secured the love and admiration of the women who now look at the Centres with immense hope and gratitude.

It is noped that this Department will grow to its full statue under the active and intelligent supervision of Mrs. Parijatham Naidu, the Chief Women Welfare Officer and the Editor of "Women's Welfare Journal' who has formulated new schemes for the welfare of wamen and champoned the cause of the illiterate women folk.

WHERE LIONS AND HIPPOS ABOUND

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(Continued from Page 5)

lacy of that glowing statement in the advertising brochure which said you can see "50,000 head of wild game within a day's drive of Nairobi." Equally untrue is the one which read: "There are no roads. You will drive for hundreds of miles following elephant trails."

Actually, there are 170,000 miles of all-weather main, provincial and feeder roads in east and South Africa alone, with another 44,000 in the Congo.

Via rail, bus, lake and river steamer one can travel in 47 days from Cape Town, at the southern tip of the African continent, completely through the heart of Africa to Cairo, at the northern mouth of the Nile. The distance is comparable to that from New Orleans to Nome, Alaska.

Today's Africa is not the Africa of yesteryear any more than today's western U.S. is the rip-roaring west of the gold rush days.

For the first 50 miles north of Nairobi, heading for the western slopes of Mount Kenya, you are in the midst of some of the most highly developed agricultural land you will see anywhere.

Field after field of sisal, coffee, bananas and pineapple are passed as you travel at a steady and comfortable 40-mile-an-hour clip over dusty but well-graded roads.

You also pass bus after bus loaded with natives, all headed for Nairobi. Here and there you pass by specious stone homes with redtiled roofs. Scattered around these homes of plantation-owners are myriads of small mud huts with conical thatched roofs, no windows and squatty doors through which pass a steady parade of black-skinned natives, chickens, goats and even cattle.

You are so engrossed with the scene that your first glimpse of a band of ostrich and that herd of giraffes don't fully register at first. Then it suddenly dawns that this is Africa and that not so many years ago there were 50,000 head of wild game within a day's drive of Nairobi-even as there once were buffalo as far as the eye could see not far from Denver.

Africa is growing and the wild game is giving way.

In National Park

Eager for your first glimpse of African big game, you hire a car with a Kikuyu native as chauffeur for the visit to Nairobi National Park.

At the Park entrance—three mud-and-wattle huts with thatched roofs—you are stopped by a Park ranger, clad in shorts, Khaki shirt, sam browne belt, and sandals made of discarded rubber tires. You are told of three important regulations—all of them in direct contrast with those you are used to in U.S. National Parks.

For one thing you are not only allowed but advised to carry fire-arms—for self-protection. You are not allowed to leave your car, except at certain designated spots. Even under the semi-domestic conditions prevailing in the Park, at least four forms of wildlife are dangerous—the lion, Rhino, buffalo and elephant..

Bathing, permitted in many lakes and streams in U.S. Parks, is taboo here. In even the smaller park pools, you are told, man-eating crocodiles are often present and always hungry.

One warden along the Waso Nyiro reported seeing a crocodile pull a full-grown rhino into the river.

But let's drive on..

Immediately inside the park entrance you get the feeling barnum and bailey is in winter quarters here.

Big ostriches strut through the thron bushes. Herds of zebra forage on the meadows. Long-necked giraffes eat the top foliage from flat-crowned trees.

Inside of five minutes you have seen hundreds of wildebeest, gnu, water buck, thompson and grant gazelle, congoni, ostrich, zebra and giraffe.

A mile along the road you come upon half a dozen cars parked beside the road—as you'll find them in Yellowstone when the holdup bear begs for food. But here it's not bear—it is a pair of lions gorging on a zebra they have just killed.

A sign near by warns: "Beware of lions; don't leave your car."

Just like the sign in Yellowstone: "Don't feed the bears." But much more forbidding.

It is possible to hunt in Africa without a guide, but it isn't practical.

It also is possible to complete a safari without the assistance of an outfitter. But, again, it isn't the smart thing to do.

As in Canada, Alaska and the States there are both reliable and unreliable guides and outfitters.

The best rule of thumb for selecting either is to be guided by the experience of fellow Americans. Assistance also can be obtained from either the East African White Hunters' Association or the American Consul-General in Nairobi.

The white hunter, as guides are called here, owns his own hunting car, an elephant gun and probably an excellent pair of eight-or ten-power binocular. All other equipment is provided by the outfitter.

Our safari is outfitted by Ker & Downey Co., Ltd., an old and reliable firm recommended to us by Coloman Jonas, Denver's world-famous taxidermist. Our white hunter is Frank Bowman, whose qualifications and exploits are a story in themselves.

Major item provided by the outfitter is a five-ton international stake-body truck, which will carry 13 natives and all camping equipment.

Bowman has his own hunting truck—a one-ton American-made export job with a right-hand drive. Each white hunter designs and constructs his own truck body.

Bowman's has no door and two seats—to facilitate quick exit. Behind the front seat is an upright gun rack, which keeps the guns in constant readiness. A twist of a wing nut, a flip of the upper holder and the firearm is ready for use.

Behind the back seat is a bed comparable to that in a half-ton pickup. Here the native trackers and skinners, with their spears and knives, share space with whatever game is shot.

The usual method of hunting by truck is to drive down a road until game is spotted and then take off on foot across country Shooting in East Africa is strictly taboo within 200 yards of the car The usual stalk is a quarter to half a mile but in the case of rhinos and buffalo it may be five to six.

Equipment carried in the truck runs from a water filter which makes drinking water from the thin mud in which elephants have bathed to a short-wave radio, which nightly brings in swing music from the United States.

Each safari member has a separate eight-by ten-foot tent over which is spread an open-sided and one-ended tent of half-again the size It provides insulation against the hot African sun and also a large dressing room.

Each is equipped with a sturdy army cot air-inflated rubber mattress and collapsible canvas washing basin and bath tub.

Tea is served every morning and the warm bath is ready when the hunting car rolls into camp—regardless of the hour.

Theory Of Relativity

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

LIEBERS' BOOK EXPLAINS EINSTEIN

FOR forty years people have been trying to explain Einstein's Theory of Relativity to the general public, with indifferent success. The latest attempt is by Professors H. G. and L. R. Lieber of Long Island University ("the Eeinstein Theory of Relativity"), and is as good as any that I have seen. However, I must confess that its get-up irritates me considerably. I don't find it any easier to follow because the prose is broken up into lines of irregular length. This uses up a great deal of paper, and puts the price of the book up. Nor do I find the illustrations either funny or helpful. They are often quite misleading. For example, that on page 51 is supposed to illustrate two observers who are in motion relative to one another. I am shown two people in towers connected by a bridge which would break if they moved. If they had been, say, in two trains, the picture would have helped.

The text, however, is good the first part deals with what is called the special Theory of Relativity, which almost all physicists accept. Any reader who knows elementary algebra and geometry should be able to follow it, though a spot of trigonometry would be a help. This theory clears away one of the great internal contradictions of 19th Century physics.

Relativity

Light behaves as if it consisted of waves in what used to be called the ether. If this were true, it should be possible to find out whether we were moving through it, and if so, how quickly. The failure of every attempt to do so meant that there was something basically wrong with physical theory. Einstein showed that you could get rid of the contradictions if you assumed that events are real, in the sense of being the same for everybody. But the measurements of intervals between two events, whether in space, in time or in both at once, are different, for different observers.

The authors say that the old ideas "involved an idealistic notion of absolute time, which was supposed to be the same for all observers, and Einstein introduced a more practical notion of time based on the actual way of setting clocks by means of signals." I think they are right, but it is only fair to say that some idealists have claimed Einstein as an ally, and some materialists have rejected him. And on page 88 they write that "a judicious combination of theory and practice, in fact a dialectical materialism, is one most efficient weapon." Now it takes some courage to print such a sentence in America today, but I am not sure that the Liebers' exposition can be regarded as dialectical materialism. It is too neat and concrete.

In actual fact, the special theory of relativity would have no internal contradictions if light consisted of particles. But light often behaves as if it consisted of waves, and radio does so still more obviously Einstein's theory does not answer the question: "Waves in what?" though the quantum theory, not here touched on, begins to do so: the plain fact is that Einstein answered a lot of questions, but he puts just as many new ones.

The second part of the book deals with the much harder theory of general relativity, which includes the theory of gravitation. Again almost every physicist accepts some of it, but this time not many accept it all. This is certainly the clearest account of it that I have ever met. But I don't think anyone will understand it unless they have some knowledge of the different calculus and if possible some knowledge of Vectors. Given such knowledge, however, they should be able to understand what is meant by such expressions as "contravariant" tensor", and to see, at least roughly, how Einstein was able to modify Newton's Law of Gravitation in such a way as to predicts and explain a number of astronomical facts.

Omission

I notice one interesting omission. As far as I know, the first person who predicted the deflection of light by a gravitational field, and believed (though wrongly) that he had detected it, was the great French revolutionary leader, Marat. I don't see why he shouldn't get the credit for this idea.

The book ends up with a not very clear moral exhortation. We are going to blow ourselves or one another up, if we regard science as "amoral", or indifferent to good and evil. This doctrine of "thical neutrality" is, or was, one of Lord Russell's favourites. For this reason any understanding of science which makes us realise that scientific work is guided by moral and aesthetic considerations is going to help to preserve us, or so the authors say. They are probably right in the long run, but unfortunately the problem is an immediate one. And Frankly, though the second part of the book will enable some people to understand Einstein, I doubt if it will give them much insight into how science advances.

It advances in two ways. First, by discovery of new facts. These discoveries are made by experiments and observations, usually suggested by theory or by economic demands, very rarely by lucky incidents. Neither economic demand nor theoretical interest alone seems able to keep research going indefinitely. The second way is by the discovery of contradictions in existing theory, and the building of new theories which get over these contradictions. This is the dialectical method.

Unfortunately the authors write as is Einstein had cleared up all the contradictions in a branch of physics, and left a neat theory. He has done nothing of the kind. Thanks to his work, there are more open questions than seemed possible sixty years ago. Physics is a living, growing science, full of internal struggles.

Nevertheless, this is the sort of book to get for your public library. You may not be able to follow beyond page 100, but there may be one or two bright boys and girls at the local secondary school, who will find the second part just what they need. Anything that breaks down the gap between science and the common man is worth encouraging, and this book may help to do so.

FIRST JUMP IN FINE STYLE

N. R. Ralph of the Bexley Health Club takes the first jump in fine style on his 350 Matchless machine in the Six-lap Junior Riders' Race at Brands Hatch.

MEN WHO MAKE YOUR WORLD

(Continued from Page 3)

cannot do much more than pick out unrelated items as samples of the fare. A note on Russian plain-clothes men enlivens Walter Cronkite's portrait of the sinister Beria, now in charge of Russia's atomic-energy programme.

They have that cop look that old police reporters, second-story men, and other assorted bums can identify in any nation in the world. There is a certain way they wear their clothes. Their hats have a certain cardboard appearance—from too many nights standing in rainy doorways, perhaps. Their overcoats have the snappy cut of a well-built coffin. And their suits look like they had been borrowed from a smaller, unemployed and insomniac brother—except the seat of the pants, where they are likely to look like they were tailored for some giant yet unborn.

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NEW DEAL FOR FACTORY WORKERS

India Government To Launch Social Security Scheme

BY PROMODE RANJAN ROY

SOCIAL security in India will shortly enter a new phase when a pilot scheme is launched in Delhi under the two-year old Employees' State Insurance Act.

The scheme seeks to secure protection to the city's 45,000 industrial workers against the twin giants of Want and Disease from amongst the five giants mentioned by Sir William Beveridge, the 'high priest' of the present-day social security movement.

Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness are the other three giants on the road of reconstruction, according to Sir William Beveridge.

The Delhi experiment, which is to be carried out with a yearly revenue of Rs. 24,75,000 will be followed in a short space of time in Kanpur (U.P.) and East Punjab where the number of insured workers is estimated to be 100,000 and 28,000 respectively.

Great significance can, therefore, be attached to this experiment as it will determine the success of the Employees' State Insurance Act, the first legislative effort of the National Government to make provision for India's two million industrial workers against disease and family disaster under a compulsory health insurance scheme.

There does not yet exist any internationally accepted definition of social security. But certain non-controversial principles can be derived from the Declaration concerning the aims and purposes of the International Labour Organisation and the twin recommendations of income security and medical care, all adopted by the International Labour Conference at Philadelphia in 1944 at its 26th session

From these three instruments it can be said that social security measures include those which in virtue of legislation, provide: a basic income in case of inability to work (including old age), inability to obtain remunerative work or the death of a breadwinner; assistance for dependent children and comprehensive medical care.

Beveridge Plan

The present day insistence upon social security is greatly indebted to Sir William Beveridge of Great Britain for his monumental report dealing with various aspects of social security measures. The Beveridge Plan is a massive reconstruction and unification of the social insurance service. Its purpose is to bring every man and woman in the country into a comprehensive scheme which would provide them when unemployed, ill, aged or widowed, with incomes at a rate adequate for maintenance and which would provide special grants in times of marriage, maternity and burial. Linked with the plan are three assumptions which round off the major needs for social security—children's allowances, a national health and rehabilitation service and reasonably full employment.

In India, the conception of State responsibility to make provision for the aged, sick, orphaned, widowed and unemployed has been in slow progress since the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act in 1923 and various Maternity Benefit Acts in some of the major provinces and States. But, both these measures being based upon the principle of employers' liability fell short of the true ideal of social security and, as a consequence, failed to provide complete security to the workers concerned. Particularly in the case of small employers there was a great amount of evasion of the liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Statistics

But this could not suppress the increasing demand for the provision against employment accidents.

According to official figures, in 1929 the employment accidents under the Workmen's Compensation Act totalled 18 865 against which Rs. 1,260 was paid as compensation. In 1939 the accident figures and the total amount of compensation rose to 38,681 and Rs. 1,509,327 and in 1947 they further jumped to 53,413 and Rs. 3,425,885 respectively. It should, however be noted that the number of factories in India also swelled from 7,153 in 1929 to 14,023 in 1947.

Obviously this demanded a better system of security for the industrial workers which could be done only through a compulsory health insurance, the most important item on the agenda of social security. But the proposal for health insurance did not make a headway in India until in 1931 the Royal Commission on Labour made out a strong case for it and even prepared a tentative scheme in bare outline. Since then, it was more and more realised that of all the occupational and social risks covered by social insurance that of sickness possessed the greatest social interest.

Health Insurance

Finallly, the question of health insurance was taken up by the Government of India in 1943 when it appointed Prof. B. P. Adarkar, as an officer on Special duty, Labour Department, to report on a scheme of health insurance for industrial workers.

The health insurance scheme as envisaged in the Employees' State Insurance Act was practically based on Prof. Adarkar's report which, it must be admitted, was a marvellous work done under the inspiration of foreign enterprise.

The scheme under the Employees' State Insurance Act is a radical improvement upon all previous measures because, on the one hand, it has replaced all piecemeal attempts by a comprehensive system of assistance and on the other, having a compulsory and contributory character, has met the difficulty arising out of the employer's attempts to evade liability under the old non-contributory schemes.

The health insurance, as envisaged in the scheme, is not merely concerned with medical treatment but ensures protection to the worker against want during spells of sickness. It has a three-fold function, namely Restoration, Compensation and Prevention. In other words, it is an attack upon Want and Disease, which are proverbially prevalent among the industrial population of India.

Viewed from a structural angle the scheme may be divided under four heads, namely, health benefit, cash benefit, administration and finance.

Health benefit consists of free medical treatment in case of sickness, employment injury and maternity.

Prerequisites

In case an insured employee dies as a result of an employment injury, his dependents are entitled to cash benefits. Besides, an insured person is entitled to sickness benefit in the form of periodical payments. And, in case of confinement, an insured woman employee is entitled to cash benefit on daily basis. Cash benefits are also to be given to an insured worker suffering from temporary or permanent disablement.

The administration of the scheme has been entrusted to an autonomous body called the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, a representative body of various interests such as Government, employers, employees, medical profession and the Central Parliament.

This representative composition of the Corporation may guarantee smooth working o the scheme.

The Corporation will be financed by joint contributions from employers and employees in addition to grants, donations and gifts from the Central and provincial governments. Indian States and local authorities.

As regards the scope of the scheme employees including clerical staff of all factories other than seasonal, earning not more than Rs. 400. are liable to be insured.

There are difficulties, real and imaginary, in the way of introducing the scheme Prof. Adarkar rightly mentioned that "whenever any scheme of social insurance is put into force for the first time there arises considerable dissatisfaction amongst the various parties concerned, viz., employers, workers and doctors". But this is temporary, because the complaints are "the natural consequence of the very novelty of the measure" and will disappear as the various parties get themselves adequately familiarised with the scope of the scheme and its rules.

Prof. Adarkar further pointed out the tendency for the 'claims experience' to shoot up in the first few years of the working of the scheme. Even this could be counteracted by the introduction of further safeguards to prevent malingering or collision and also the adoption of preventive health measures in the areas concerned. But the most practical difficulties now delaying the scheme are the want of land, building materials and adequate medical staff. There is, however, a strong hope in responsible quarters that once the scheme is set in motion overriding the initial stage of fear and confusion, it will receive the moral and material support of all the parties concerned for its final success.

Benefits

One, however, should not be blind to certain assumptions, which are implicit in the successful adoption of the Employees State Insurance Act. These are (1) the early adoption of a scheme of unemployment insurance and the creation of new employment through a drive for national planning and development, (2) the establishment of a scheme of Old Age Pensions, (3) the adoption and enforcement of certain pre-medical measures such as regulations of wages, rigorous enforcement of factory laws, housing, nutrition, education in health and improvement of environmental hygiene and (4) national health drive.

OPERATION RAINFALL

★

(Continued from Page 2)

know how much precipitation a particular north-easter usually causes in a given area on a given day we will have a good basis for comparison.

●

There have been other big experiments in Canada, New Mexico, Australia, Honduras, Hawai. Still among meteorologists disputes are swirling like the first crystals in the cold-box.

Take the storm, for example near Albuquerque New Mexico on July 21 of last year It was observed by workers for 'Project Cirrus the joint Signal Corps and Navy cloud study which is using Air Force planes for seeding and General Electric personnel as consultants. Four different scientists offered four different explanations for the same storm.

Mr. Irving Langmuir Nobel prize winner and one of the nation's top theoretical scientists told me On that day were produced 350 billion-gallons of rainfall None of it would have fallen if they had not seeded the clouds."

●

Dr. Michael Ference steering committee chairman of "Project Cirrus" told me, "Frankly I am still not sure in my own mind whether artificial precipitation was the predominant cause of that storm We still have to study the actual state of the weather, whether or not rain was imminent at the time of seeding.

Dr F W Raicheldefer chief of the United States Weather Bureau told me. "Our own rests on that storm showed that the seeding caused no more than a 5 to 10 per cent increase over the rainfall that was normally expected. You do not want the public to pay for rain that would come naturally, do you?

Dr Willard Pierson, New York University meteorologist who has made a specific study of the New Mexico weather situation before, during and after the claimed production of rainfall reported: "Thunderstorms accompanied by considerable rainfall occurred at Roswell, New Mexico: Trinidad, Colorado and Omaha Nebraska before the seeding took place This cold front moved past Albuquerque during the time when Dr. Langmuir claims to have produced this rainfall The thunderstorms can be accounted for by a perfectly natural occurence

There you have it One thunderstorm and four opinions None of the scientists will offer predictions in the Catskill experiments The question is whether they will disagree when Operation Rainfall is completed.

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

NORTH recognized the trick-taking power of his holding facing an opening two notrump bid. At first South's 150 aces impelled him to rebid three notrump rather than three hearts; later the fact that South held all the aces made it easy for him to bid the small slam.

But South got "bad breaks" in the play. West opened a low diamond, won by dummy's king. The ace and king of clubs failed to drop the queen, and when East got in with that card, he returned a spade in response to his partner's high-low discards on the clubs. South took the ace, cashed the diamond ace and the heart ace, then crossed to dummy's heart queen to run three more clubs. South discarded two spades and the diamond jack, and West had to diagnose the situation exactly throwing the spade king and diamond queen in order to hold the jack and another heart. Thus, when the jack failed to drop under South's heart king, the contract was defeated

Post-mortemming the hand, South moaned that after the clubs failed to split, no play he made would have succeeded. Which was correct enough, but declarer should have started his analyzing a bit earlier in the play. The only thing that threatened the contract was "East's possession of the doubly-guarded club queen. Instead of playing the club suit for the drop, therefore, South should have played dummy's king first, then led the jack and when East played low, let it ride. Double-dummy? No, indeed. If West were able to win the club trick, any return he made would give declarer back his twelfth trick. And if East had showed out on the second club, South could accomplish the same end by playing the ace and throwing West in with the queen

Both sides vulnerable
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ 8 5 4
♡ Q 6 3
◇ K
♣ K J 10 9 7 2

WEST
♠ K 10 6 3
♡ J 9 5 4
◇ Q 10 8 7
♣ 3

EAST
♠ J 9 2
♡ 8 7
◇ 6 5 4 3 2
♣ Q 5 4

SOUTH
♠ A Q 7
♡ A K 10 2
◇ A J 9
♣ A 8 6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 N.T.	Pass	3♣	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	5 N.T	Pass
6 N.T	All Pass		

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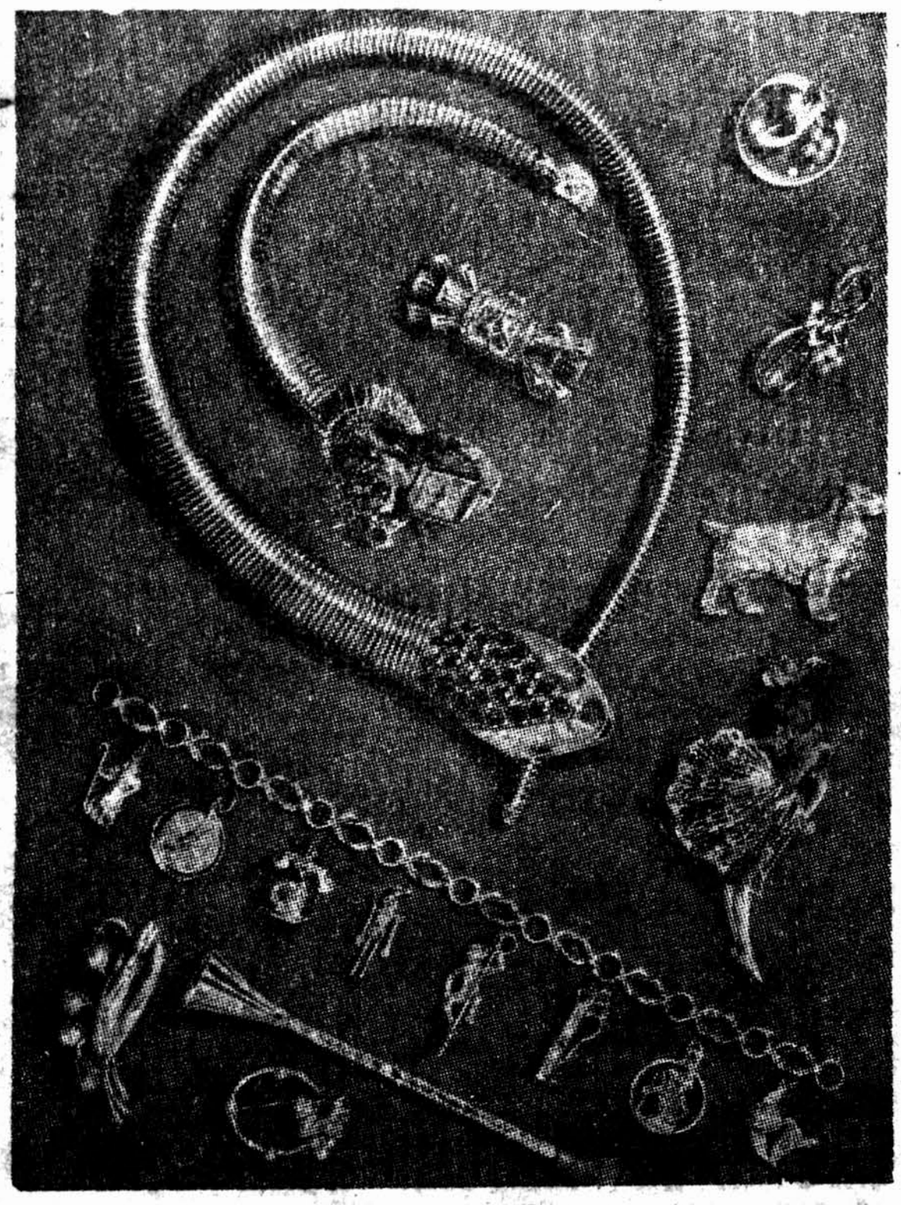
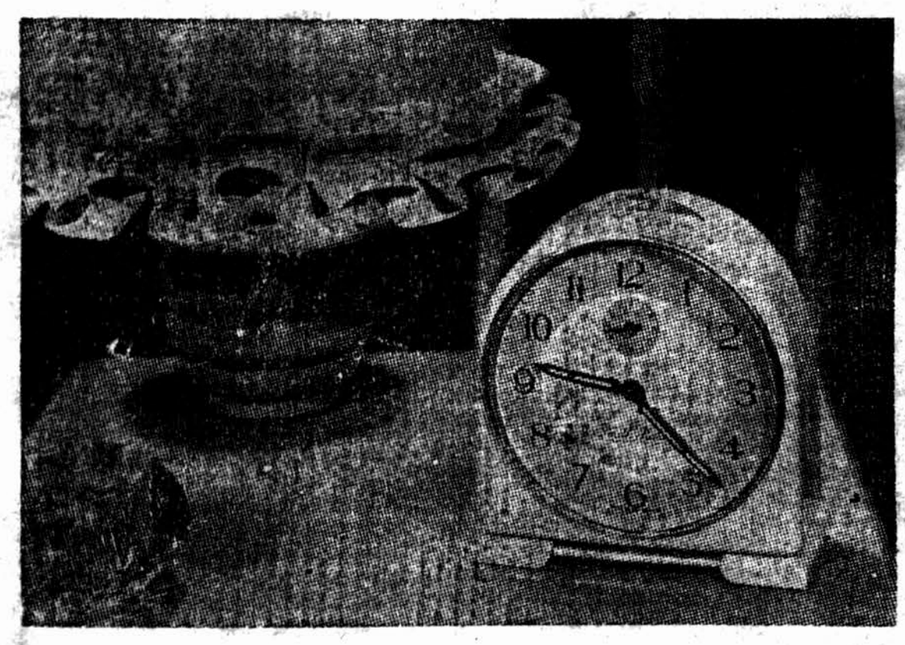
BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR EXHIBITS

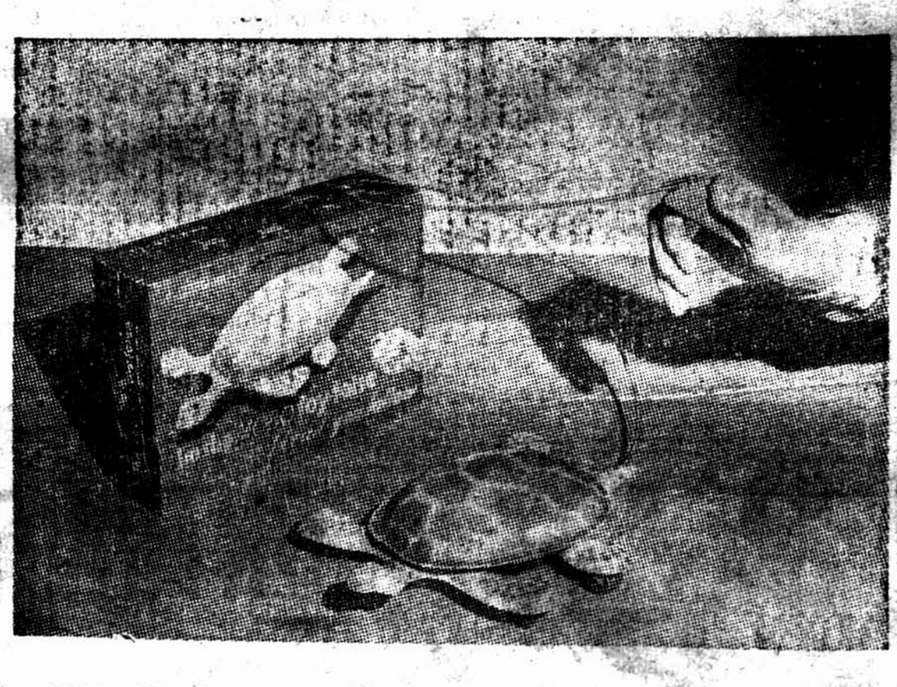


Some examples of modern United Kingdom Jewellery. The gold snake necklace has a ruby encrusted head, diamond eyes and a diamond tipped tail. Many other examples of fancy and gemset jewellery will be on view at the British Industries Fair. May 8 to May 19.

Britain's manufacturers are prepared for any weather—wet or fine. Here is a selection of umbrellas and sunshades, which will be exhibited at this year's British Industries Fair.



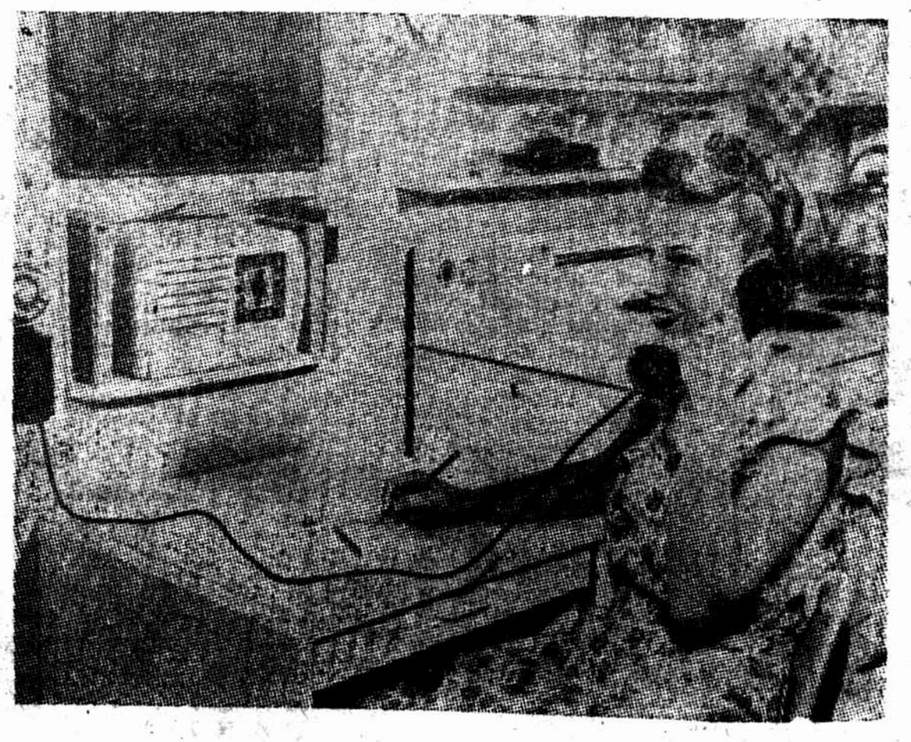
An attractively designed alarm-clock which will be shown at the British Industries Fair.



The "Mobo Toy-toise" which will please most children because it walks. This toy is one of the "Mobo" series, which includes very attractive dogs and horses.

AMERICAN KITCHEN MAKES ADVANCE

A step-saving farm kitchen has become one of the most popular kitchens in the United States. The vegetable preparation counter shown here is one of the reasons for the widespread approval given the kitchen by American housewives.



The American farm wife's favourite kitchen has a movable desk at which she can plan her menus. A telephone makes ordering groceries easy. A radio above the desk enables her to listen to her favourite broadcasts during her kitchen hours.

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